Volume 168 No. 5

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Chemical Makers Find Sizable Profit Increase

The chemical industry recorded a substantial rise in profits during the first quarter of this year over both the fourth quarter of 1954 and the first quarter of 1954, according to the quarterly financial report made public jointly last week by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Trade Commission.

The industry's profits after taxes were estimated at $364,000,000 during the first quarter of this year, which compared with profits of $327,000,000 during the fourth quarter last year and $282,000,000 in the first quarter of 1955. Profits before taxes amounted to $715,000,000 in the first quarter of this year, compared with $576,000,000 in the fourth quarter and $558,000,000 in the first quarter last year.

Part of the difference between the estimates for the first quarter of 1955 and the fourth quarter of last year was due to industry reclassification of some corporations. In the case of the chemical industry it amounted to 2 percent.

Profits Highest of Any Industry

The profits increase recorded by the chemical industry was among the highest of any industry group. Petroleum refineries reported profits after taxes of $575,000,000 in the first quarter this year, as against $543,000,000 in the same period last year. Paper and allied products profits amounted to $130,000,000 after, taxes against $114,000,000; food, $201,000,000 against $174,000,000, and primary nonferrous metals, $159,000,000 against $99,000,000.

For all manufacturing corporations, profits were at the highest quarterly level in four years, reflecting the high level of

—*Continued on page 66*

Copper Export Quotas Set For Third Quarter by BFC

Third-quarter export quotas for certain copper raw materials were announced last week by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. The quotas reflect the short supply which has been further aggravated by the work stoppage in major US copper mines and refineries, the agency said.

Under the licensing policy established for the third quarter, exports of refined copper of foreign origin, including commingled stocks and copper produced under toll or conversion arrangements, now are limited to a total of 54,000 short tons approximately the 1954 export rate. Previously, these materials were under open-end licensing.

In addition, a quota of 2,750 short tons has been established for new and old copper scrap; 5,500 short tons (copper content) for new and old copper-base alloy

—*Continued on page 42*

Columbium-Tantalum Purchases Top Goal

The General Services Administration has confirmed earlier reports that its program for purchasing columbium-tantalum pentoxides has exceeded the 15,000,000 pound goal established in 1952. GSA said it had already instructed the government's purchase agents for the ore not to make further purchases under the program without specific authorization because receipts plus forward orders total an amount over the goal.

GSA said that cutbacks of outstanding orders will be required so that the original 15,000,000 pounds authorized will not be unduly exceeded. Cutbacks will be on an across-the-board percentage basis and will apply to balances remaining undelivered under outstanding purchase orders. Suppliers will be notified of the extent of the cutbacks by the purchase agents.

Miller Law Dates Advanced On Added List of Pesticides

The Food and Drug Administration last week extended until October 31, the effective date when residue tolerance requirements of the Miller pesticide law shall become effective with respect to an additional list of chemical pesticides for specific uses. Previous extensions were published in the *Federal Register* July 20 (OPD, 7/25/55), together with the specific uses involved.

The additions to the extension list include:—Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride on apples; allethrin on livestock; chloro IPC, pre-emergence use on spinach; dimite on fruits and vegetables; ethylene dichloride on citrus fruits and strawberries; ethylene oxide on spices; piperonyl butoxide on apples, citrus fruits, livestock, pears and tomatoes; pyrethrins on apples, citrus fruits, stored grain, livestock, pears and tomatoes; sodium dimethyldithiocarbamate on canteloupes; and trichlorethane on citrus fruits and strawberries.

The agency extended the deadline for setting tolerances for diphenyl on citrus fruits until January 22, 1956. FDA said that it had refused to grant extensions for the following:—Hexamethylenetetramine on citrus fruits; methoxyclor in milk; rotenone for unspecified uses, and sodium o-phenylphenate on citrus fruits.

Chemical Industry's Food Additives Legislation Introduced 'By Request'

The chemical industry's bill for amending the food, drug and cosmetic act to control the use of food additives was introduced into the house "by request" last week by Rep. J. Percy Priest of Tennessee, chairman of the interstate commerce committee. The bill is identified as H.R. 7607.

At the same time, Mr. Priest and Rep. Joseph O'Hara of Minnesota introduced substitute measures for their earlier food additive bills, H.R. 4099 and 4100, to meet some, but not all, of the objections previously raised. The substitutes represent the views of certain major food processors, and Mr. Priest noted that he was introducing the replacement legislation (H.R. 7605) also "by request". The number of Mr. O'Hara's bill, which is identical to the Priest measure, is H.R. 7606.

Meaning of 'By Request' Notation

[The significance of the notation that a bill is being introduced "by request" is to show that the bill does not represent the viewpoint of the sponsor and that it is being introduced chiefly to get the subject matter before congress.]

In a brief statement accompanying the introduction, Mr. Priest explained that he was submitting the measures in the hope that they, as well as the two other bills dealing with the same subject before the committee—the Delaney bill, H.R. 4475, and the Miller bill, H.R. 5927—will receive the careful study and consideration of all interested government departments, groups and individuals.

He gave no indication on whether the committee would hold hearings, but it is thought probable that they will occur sometime next February.

The modifications in the previous bills of the food industry consist chiefly of removal of a provision in the list of criteria of all reference to functional use of the additives. This provision was strongly opposed by the chemical industry and certain others, because it encroached on the question of the economic value of an additive.

The bill also was modified to permit the approval of an additive whenever the scientific data established a "reasonable probability" of its safety. Previously, it was provided that the safety had to be absolute. Other changes have to do with clarification of the definition of food additives and other sections of the bill.

Chief Chemical Industry Objection

The chief objection of the chemical industry to the requirement that an additive must first be approved by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare before it can be used in a food, still lies against the new bills. This feature of the legislation remains unchanged.

H.R. 7607, which represents the views of the chemical industry, was drawn up in conferences with other major interests in the food processing industry and food canners. It provides for pre-testing of additives but permits their use until the secretary obtains a court injunction. The

—*Continued on page 66*

WOC Curbs Seen Virtually Ending Cooperative Program

Restrictions which congress wants to impose on industry men serving the government on a without-compensation (WOC) basis may result in the virtual collapse of the cooperative program, chemical industry circles warned last week.

Two proposals were under consideration by congress in relation to extending the life of the defense production act, scheduled to expire at midnight July 30:—

- The bill, S. 2391, passed by the senate and banning WOC's from making policy decisions or from doing anything more than give advice to full-time salaried government employees on policy matters.
- The bill, H.R. 7470, reported by the house banking committee and awaiting house action as OPD went to press, containing a similar restriction, but with the added requirement that any WOC must file a detailed report of his personal and financial relationships of the past twelve months prior to his employment by the government. The measure further provides that the WOC must report every thirty days any changes that may occur in these relationships.

Of the two proposals, the house bill was regarded as the most objectionable. In chemical industry circles, it was stated that the restrictions contained in the sen-

—*Continued on page 42*

FDA Gets New-Drug Bid No. 10,000 Under '38 Act

The ten thousandth new-drug application under the federal food, drug and cosmetic act of 1938 was filed last week with the Food and Drug Administration. Commissioner George P. Larrick said the occasion was a "milestone of medical progress."

FDA said that application No. 10,000 was filed by Abbott Laboratories of North Chicago, Ill., for a product to be marketed under the trade name of "Tenserina," a prescription item containing reserpine in a formula for treatment of mild hypertension.

The first new-drug application was filed on August 31, 1938, for the hemostratic agent "Koagamin," administered by intravenous or intramuscular injection, manufactured by Chatham Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Newark, N. J.

According to Dr. Ralph G. Smith, chief of the new drug branch of FDA's division of medicine, 7,160 new-drug applications were effective as of June 30. He said that most of the applications which have not become effective since 1938 were incomplete, or were withdrawn or were for products which were not legally new drugs under the statute.

Metal Hydrides Intermediates Facilities Given Tax Benefits

The Office of Defense Mobilization has issued a certificate to Metal Hydrides, Inc., permitting accelerated amortization of facilities at Danvers, Mass., for production of chemical intermediates. The facilities involved a certified investment of $1,146,300, the entire amount of which may be written off at an accelerated rate.

The certificate was one of forty issued for new or expanded facilities amounting to $47,768,434 during the period June 30-July 13. The certificates raised the total plant and facility expansions subject to accelerated tax amortization to $30,595,004,000 of which 60 percent of $18,398,062,000 is eligible for rapid depreciation.

Graphite Measure Approved

The house ways and means committee has voted its approval of a bill, H. R. 3653, to amend the tariff act of 1930, to place amorphous graphite on the duty-free list. The committee, however, killed pending bills to suspend duties on imports of aluminum and aluminum alloys.

Nicotine Sulfate Investigation Is Urged by Treasury Dep't

An investigation by the Tariff Commission on imports of nicotine sulfate into the United States to determine whether sales of the material at less than fair value are injuring or threatening injury to the domestic industry has been recommended by the Treasury Department, it was announced last week.

The Treasury has found that shipments by the firm of N. V. Alhamex, Netherlands, have been made at less than fair value, it was reported. Other Dutch firms shipping this commodity to the United States have established that they are not selling at a dumping price, it was stated.

The Tariff Commission, in accordance with the anti-dumping act, will determine whether American industry is injured or is likely to be injured by imports of the product. If the commission makes an affirmative determination, the law requires a finding of dumping. The Treasury also disclosed that it has had imports of grease-proof paper from Norway and Sweden under investigation, but found that sales were not being made to the United States at less than fair value. Customs officials have been instructed to resume processing entries of the commodity without regard to any question of dumping.

Pesticide Law Procedures on Trial; U.S. Rubber's 'Aramite' Is the Issue

What might prove to be the first test of the procedures established by the Miller pesticide law for settling controversies between industry and government over the hazards of new chemical pesticides has been set in motion by the United States Rubber Company, New York, it was learned last week.

The case revolves around the relative safety limits that should be allowed for residues of the company's miticide, "Aramite" (2-(p-tert-butylphenoxy)-isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite), proposed to be used on certain food crops. The article is a comparatively new product introduced to the market about a year ago.

Firm Files Two Petitions

A petition filed with the Food and Drug Administration by U.S. Rubber last February proposed that a residue tolerance of five parts per million for certain designated crops and two parts per million for certain other designated crops be approved. In June, the company withdrew this petition and filed a new petition proposing a residue tolerance of one part per million on the following raw agricultural commodities:—

Alfalfa, apples, blueberries, cantaloupe, celery, cucumbers, grapes, grapefruit, lemons, muskmelon, oranges, peaches, pears, plums, soybeans, sweet corn, tomatoes, watermelons, green beans, raspberries and strawberries.

FDA, however, has established a "zero" tolerance for residues of the miticide because, officials said, laboratory tests have shown that it is capable of producing cancer in test animals when large quantities are given. Officials said that they did not know whether lower levels of feeding, such as amounts that might normally be expected to be encountered on food, would produce the same results.

Harmless Product Assured

The answer of the company to the FDA charges was that it has ample evidence that a residue tolerance can be established for the miticide that would be harmless to humans.

In the light of FDA's action in refusing to approve a tolerance, the company asked the National Research Council to appoint a committee of experts, as provided for in the Miller law in such controversies, to pass on the research data available and give the FDA the benefit of its advice.

The committee has been appointed and is expected to work on the matter promptly since FDA has extended until only August 5 the time when the tolerance requirements of the Miller law become fully effective—that is when raw fruits and vegetables may no longer be

—*Continued on page 66*

Rubber Plant Sale Bill To President for Okay

Legislation to put the government's rubber plant at Institute, W. Va., back on the auction block for sale to the highest bidder was passed by congress last week and sent to the President for his signature.

The bill, H.R. 7301, authorizes the receipt of bids for a period of sixty days and an additional period of seventy-five days within which to negotiate with the bidders on a final satisfactory price for the plant.

The plant has been in standby condition since September, 1953, and although it was offered for sale along with the other twenty-six plants of the government in the recent rubber plant disposal program, no offers were received for it. The plant is the largest of the entire rubber producing plants, having an annual capacity of 122,000 long tons of synthetic ruber annually.

Recently, however, there has been keen interest expressed by several concerns in acquiring the plant for the purpose of making use of its facilities. The Department of Defense and the Office of Defense Mobilization, however, have both expressed opposition to converting the plant to manufacture of other products and, when sold, it is expected that it will be with the stipulation that it be retained in the rubber producing industry.

The legislation for disposing of the plant carries the usual provisions for Attorney General approval of the purchaser and a thirty-day period for congress to veto the sales contract if it objects to it.

Among those who have expressed an interest in acquiring the plant is a Dutch concern desirous of using part of the rubber output in the export trade. Because of the foreign control aspects of this offer, government officials have indicated a desire that an American firm acquire control.

Dow's Western Division Makes Doan Ass't Manager

R. L. Curtis, general manager of the western division of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has announced the appointment of L. A. Doan as assistant general manager of the division. Mr. Doan, who has been with Dow continuously since 1941, has been the company's western sales manager for the past four years.

In 1942 he was transferred to the government-owned styrene plant at Los Angeles, which was being operated by Dow, and served there as administrative assistant and personnel manager until 1945 when he was appointed manager of the Los Angeles office. In 1950 Mr. Doan was transferred to San Francisco as assistant western sales manager and was promoted to western sales manager the following year.

Natural Gas Measure Clears House; Delay in Senate Seen

The house last week passed the Harris bill, H.R. 6645, to exempt independent producers of natural gas from rate regulation by the Federal Power Commission. Due to the rush for adjournment of the session, it appeared probable that senate action would be postponed until next year.

The bill was passed on a roll-call vote of 205 to 203. It exempts about 4,000 natural gas producers from direct federal controls but retains the commission's authority over new producer-pipeline sales contracts and over contracts which contain open-end price esculation clauses.

Corn Products Offering Synthetic Polysaccharide

Corn Products Refining Company, New York, is now offering commercially in four fluid grdes "Argo Polyose," a synthetic polysaccharide. "Polyoses" are said to have properties similar to vegetable gums of the Arabic type, high soluble dextrines and similar water soluble adhesives.

According to Corn Products, the materials are cold-water dispersible and in solution are characterized by sparkling clarity, excellent stability and high degree of compatibility with other water-soluble products.

Grace Cuts Urea Price

Grace Chemical Company, New York, a division of W. R. Grace & Co., last week reduced prices on agricultural grades of urea containing 45 percent nitrogen. Agricultural urea was newly quoted at $100 per ton, f.o.b. plant, and not more than $105 per ton, delivered east. Industrial grades were unchanged.

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Oronite Joins French Firms To Make, Market Detergents

American Oronite Chemical Company, San Francisco, an affiliate of Standard Oil Company of California, has joined with four French oil and chemical companies to set up a new firm called Petrosynthese, to produce and distribute detergents, it was announced last week.

The new concern will have an annual capacity of 24,000 tons of dodecylbenzene produced from domestic raw materials. The French firms involved in the enterprise are Compagnie Francaise de Refinage and the Societe APEC, which comprises the three firms of Antar-Petroles de l'Atlantique, Progil and Societe d'Electro-Chimie d'Ugine.

Polyurethanes Suit Settled; Nopco Gets duPont License

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J., last week announced the settlement of duPont's patent infringement suit against Nopco pertaining to polyurethane foams. The suit was filed in the United States District Court in Newark, N. J., on September 3 of last year. DuPont has now granted a license to Nopco under the patents in question.

Ohio-Apex Trims Plasticizer

Ohio-Apex Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, Nitro, W. Va., has reduced the price of "KP-90," an epoxy plasticizer, to 40 cents a pound in tankcar quantities. The standard differentials prevail for lesser quantities. Ohio-Apex attributed the move to increased customer acceptance and improved production facilities.

CSC Diamines Available In Experimental Quantities

Three new interesting diamines, derivatives of the nitroparaffins, are now available in experimental quantities from Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York. Each of the three diamines contains one primary and one secondary amino group, and other reactive groups can be easily incorporated into the molecule.

Full names of the chemicals are:— N'-Isopropyl-2-methyl-1, 2-propanediamine; N'-phenyl-2-methyl-1, 2-propanediamine, and N'-(1,1-dimethyl-2-hydroxyethyl)-2-methyl-1, 2-propanediamine. Suggested applications for these diamines include use as curing agents for epoxy resins, as a kaline catalysts, as stabilizers for melamines and other resin finishes, as dye intermedites, and in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals and surface active agents.

Swift & Co. Now Making 12-Hydroxy Stearic Acid

The industrial oil department of Swift & Co., Hammond, Ind., is now in production on 12-hydroxy stearic acid. The new product is designed for use in lithium multi-purpose greases, where consistency and stability are required over a large range of temperature and moisture conditions.

Pfizer Widens Caffeine Line

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., is now offering a new, free-flowing fine granular form of anhydrous caffeine, USP. According to the company, the new product, which is available at no extra premium, has the additional advantage over the older forms of being denser and virtually non-dusting.

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Price Index Is Weaker

The overall OPD price index last week weakened, falling off 0.16 point to stand at 106.75.

Reductions were effected in Vitamin A prices, the first since January, 1953. The decline was attributed to lower manufacturing costs resulting from production economies. Producers saw increased use of the vitamin as a result of the price cut.

The reductions in vitamin A amounted to 2 cents per 1,000,000 A units for both the acetate and palmitate. The former in cottonseed oil and the latter, in either cottonseed or corn oils. Dry vitamin A, either in powder or bead form, was reduced $5 per kilo in potencies of 500,000 A units per gram. Other potencies were proportionately lower.

The price pattern for industrial organics was unchanged last week. Demand levels were not substantially different from the weeks previous. Some loss of buying interest had accompanied the summer vacation periods widely spread out in various consuming industries. However, any drops in demand were quite small and in line with expectations.

The acetone market was reported holding up well. Solvent calls were showing a little easing, due to the summer lull. However, advance orders indicate a pickup and strong buying for many solvents in the next two months. MEK moved well to lacquer outlets. Alcohol was on firm ground.

Sandalwood oil advanced, reflecting the dire straights into which dealer stocks have fallen, the essential oils, aromatics and flavorings group noted. Other oil changes in the group were all downward. Distilled lime oil was down 30 cents and California lemon oil was reported 25 cents per pound lower.

The heavy chemicals section reported new monthly production highs in May for acetylene, synthetic ammonia, calcium carbide, chlorine, hydrochloric acid, hydrofluoric acid, caustic potash, and sodium acid pyrophosphate. The copper strike continued without letup during the week, steadily worsening the domestic situation. While copper metal remained pegged at 36 cents, No. 2 scrap went higher than the primary metal and very little of either commodity was readily available. Producers looked to higher prices in the future, necessitated by continuing extreme scarcities. The copper sulufate position was not much better off, despite slack demand.

Soybean oil was strong and higher, due to the bullish report on soybean stocks, the oils, fats and waxes market reported. Crude cottonseed oil also was firmer for nearby delivery, while refined cottonseed and corn oils were fractionally lower. Crude coconut oil developed an easier tone and declined with copra shipments.

Prices Advanced

Cardamom seed, selected, bleached, 20c. per lb. (51).
Casein, Argentine, ½c. per lb. (55).
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb. (51).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, "0000", 1c. per lb. (51).
Fishmeal, $2 per ton (53).
Fishscrap, $2 per ton (53).
Ginger, African, 1c. per lb. (51).
  Nigerian, splits, 2c. per lb.
Mustard seed, English, yellow, ½c. per lb. (51).
Oil, cottonseed, crude, ½c. to ¼c. per lb. (60).
  Oleo, ¼c. per lb. (60).
  Tung, 1c. per lb. (60).
  Sandalwood, $3.50 per lb. (51).
  Soybean, crude, ½c. per lb. (60).
    foots, ¼c. per lb. (60).
    refd., ½c. per lb. (60).
Sage leaves, Italian, 1c. per lb. (51).
Stannic oxide, ½c. per lb. (32).

Prices Reduced

Anise seed, Mexican, 1c. per lb. (51).
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (60).
Copra, $5 per ton (60).
Coriander seed, Roumanian, ½c. per lb. (51).
  Yugoslavian, ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, 50c. per lb. (60).
Nutmeg, East Indian, 1c. per lb. (51).
Oil, cedarwood, 10c. per lb. (51).
  Coconut, crude, ½c. per lb. (60).
  Corn, crude, ½c. per lb. (60).
    refd., ½c. per lb.
  Cottonseed, refd., ½c. per lb.
  Juniper tar, 4c. per lb. (51).
  Lemon, Calif., 25c. per lb. (51).
  Lime, 30c. per lb. (51).
  Sage, Dalmatian, 2c. per lb. (51).
Oleo stearine, ¼c. per lb. (60).
Pepper, white, 3c. per lb. (51).
Pimento, Jamaican, 2c. per lb. (51).
  Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, 1c. per lb. (51).
  Iranian, 1½c. per lb.
  Polish, ½c. per lb.
Potassium stannate, 0.4c. per lb. (32).
Sodium stannate, 0.5c. per lb. (32).
Soybean meal, $2 per ton (60).
Stannic chloride, 0.4c. per lb. (32).
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 0.6c. per lb. (32).
  hydrous, cryst., ½c. per lb.
  Sulfate, 0.6c. per lb.
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (53).
Tin, 1c. per lb.
Urea, agricultural, 46% N, $15 per ton (53).
Vitamin A, syn., dry, 500,000 A units per gram, $5 per kilo (45).
  liquid in oil, 2c. per 1,000,000 units.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100 = 1949 average)

July 29, 1955	July 22, 1955	July 30, 1954
106.75	106.91	107.21

Plastics Output Rises A Little During 1954

Production of all synthetic plastics and resin materials as a group (except cellulosics) was 2,828,000,000 pounds last year, a slight increase over the 2,777,000,000 pounds reported for 1953, according to the Tariff Commission.

Sales in 1954 were 2,497,000,000 pounds, valued at $856,000,000, compared with 2,372,000,000 pounds, valued at $838,000,000, in the previous year. Production of all cellulose plastics in 1954 amounted to 123,000,000 pounds.

In 1954, as in 1953, vinyl and vinyl copolymer resins was the class of resins produced in the largest volume. The output of these resins in 1954 was 524,000,000 pounds compared with 516,000,000 pounds in 1953. Sales of vinyl resins in 1954 amounted to 514,000,000 pounds, valued at $211,000,000. Styrene resins were next to the vinyl resins to volume of production in 1954, production amounting to 481,000,000 pounds. Sales of styrene resins in 1954 were 458,000,000 pounds, valued at $151,000,000.

First Polyester Resins Data

Certain products formerly classified as styrene resins are now included in the group of polyester resins, statistics for which were given for the first time by the commission. Production of polyester resins in 1954, principally for low-pressure laminating uses, was 49,000,000 pounds. The output of phenolic and other tar-acid resins in 1954 was 434,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 10.5 percent from the 485,000,000 pounds reported for 1953. Sales in 1954 were 392,000,000 pounds, valued at $101,000,000.

The output of urea and melamine resins in 1954 was 265,000,000 pounds, compared with 257,000,000 pounds in the previous year. Sales in 1954 were 245,000,000 pounds, valued at $74,000,000. Production of all alkyd resins, which are used principally as protective coatings, amounted to 454,000,000 pounds. Other plastics and resins which were produced in large quantities in 1954 were polyethylene, acrylic and polyamide resins.

Northwest Nitro-Chemicals Registers Debenture Offer

Northwest Nitro-Chemicals, Ltd., Calgary, Alberta, Canada, has filed a statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission seeking registration of $8,500,000 of ten year subordinate income debentures, series A and B, due 1965, and 850,000 shares of its 1 cent per common stock, to be offered to the public in units of $50 or debentures and five shares of stock.

The company was organized in 1954 under Alberta laws for the purpose of engaging in the business of manufacturing, distributing and selling fertilizers. Subsequent to its organization Commercial Solvents Corporation, New British Dominion Oil Company, Ltd., Ford, Bacon & Davis, Inc., Frank McMahon and partners of Eastman, Dillon & Co. acquired 2,600,000 shares of its common stock for an

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McKesson Board Chairman

George Van Gorder has been elected chairman of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, succeeding William J. Murray, jr., who has retired. In addition to the chairmanship, Mr. Van Gorder will continue to serve as president of the company, a post he has held since 1949. Mr. Murray, who has been with McKesson and predecessor companies for forty-eight years, will remain a director and chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Van Gorder has been with the McKesson organization for thirty-one years, the past thirteen as a director.

Potassium Muriate Expansion Project Slated by U.S. Potash

United States Potash Company plans to spend about $3,000,000 to increase the output of potassium muriate at its mine near Carlsbad, N. M., and to expand its refining facilities to provide about 20 percent additional productive capacity. It is expected that under the expansion program the additional potassium muriate production will be available for the 1956-57 sales year, which begins June 1, 1956.

The company has also secured the reservation of a large tract of Crown lands in the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada, for the purpose of exploring for potash. A limited core-drilling program has been approved. According to U. S. Potash officials, the venture is regarded at this time as wholly exploratory.

Wica Chemicals Enlarging

Wica Chemicals, Inc., has completed an expansion project at its plant in Charlotte, N. C. New equipment installed by the company is specifically designed for the production of thermosetting and thermoplastic resins, condensation of cationic and anionic softeners and distillation of various organic chemicals. The plant, which is now in operation with a daily rated capacity of over 100,000 pounds, is completely automatic from receiving tankcars to finished products in drums, tank wagons or back to tankcars.

Polyethylene License Accord Concluded by Grace, Phillips

W. R. Grace & Co., New York, has announced the signing of a license agreement as part of a project involving the construction of a new plant to manufacture a highly versatile type of polyethylene plastic developed by Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla. The project would involve an investment of over $18,000,000 and the plant would provide polyethylene to processors for manufacture into a wide variety of end items ranging from housewares to industrial goods.

The announcement said the license agreement with Phillips includes use of the process and patent rights and the company's technical knowledge in the production of the plastic material. This improved resin is the newest in the fast growing plastics field, the announcement said. Phillips, in announcing development of the advanced type polyethylene plastic last year, emphasized its superiority for most uses over conventional polyethylene and its durability and heat-resistant qualities, which make possible entirely new uses for the plastic. Because of its toughness many articles can be manufactured from smaller amounts of the material than from related plastic materials, it was said. This project is the latest development in Grace's rapid expansion in the field of chemicals and the investment would raise the company's total capital employed in the chemical industry to over $150,000,000.

The announcement said several plant locations are under consideration but no final decision has been made. Engineering studies are to be completed by the end of 1955 and plans call for construction to start during the first half of 1956, with the plant going on stream in the first half of 1957. Primary planning and engineering is being carried out by the Grace

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Hercules Vice-Presidencies Go to Billing and Johnson

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., last week announced that Dr. Wyly M. Billing and John R. L. Johnson, jr., both members of the board of directors, have been elected vice-presidents and members of the executive committee.

Dr. Billing's position as general manager of the synthetics department is being filled by Henry A. Thouron, formerly assistant general manager, and Mr. Johnson's post as director of the legal department and general counsel is being taken over by Charles S. Maddock, who had been assistant director.

Dr. Billing had been general manager of the synthetics department since 1943, and Mr. Johnson had been director of the company's legal department and general counsel since 1949. A former assistant director of Hercules' central research laboratory near Wilmington, Dr. Billing was the founder of the company's synthetics department, beginning as manager in 1936 when it was almost a one-man department. Under his guidance, Hercules production of synthetic resins grew rapidly, until in 1943 the department was formally

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Velsicol Int'l President

E. T. Collinsworth, jr., has been named president of Velsicol International Corporation, C. A., a company newly formed to handle the foreign trade activities of Velsicol Corporation, Chicago. In addition to his new post, Mr. Collinsworth will continue as vice-president and general manager of the parent concern.

Aldosterone Synthesis Is Reported Achieved

The total synthesis of racemic aldosterone, the most potent hormone of the adrenal glands, has been achieved, it was revealed last week at the fourteenth International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry at Zurich, Switzerland.

The discovery, made by Dr. A. Wettstein, director of Ciba, Ltd., together with Dr. J. Schmidlin in Ciba's research laboratories at Basle, Switzerland, will permit larger amounts of this key hormone to be made available for clinical studies. Thirty chemical steps were required in the synthetic production of the new hormone.

Two years ago, scientists of Basle University, Ciba research laboratories and Middlesex Hospital in London succeeded in isolating the pure crystalline form of aldosterone. This is the last important natural hormone to be extracted from the cortex of the adrenal gland, located astride the kidneys.

Production Methods Complicated

Pharmacological and clinical investigations, here and abroad, subsequently established the significance of aldosterone in medicine. Biologic work was impeded, however, because it was necessary to process a ton of animal adrenals by complicated fractionation methods to obtain only fifty milligrams of the hormone.

The potency of aldosterone is such that minute amounts will maintain life in patients with adrenal disease. Its greatest effect, according to Dr. Robert Gaunt and his associates studying the hormone at Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., of Summit, N. J., is to prevent loss of salt through the kidneys, sweat glands and saliva. The compound has some but not all of the actions of cortisone. Unlike cortisone, however, its secretion is not regulated by the pituitary hormone, ACTH.

Also unveiled at the world parley last week was a new antibiotic, temporarily designated "X-465-A," which was said to be highly active against two types of anti-bacterial virus. Reported by Dr. M. W. Goldberg of Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., the new antibiotic was isolated in collaboration with Drs. L. H. Sternbach, J. Berger, R. G. Pollock, E. R. LaSalla and S. Kaiser.

Although still untested on animals, preliminary test-tube studies indicate that this may be the first antibiotic to produce an inhibiting effect on any form of virus,

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Hydrogen Peroxide Facilities Increase Reported by Becco

Multi-million dollar plant expansion programs involving the hydrogen peroxide producing facilities at Buffalo, N. Y., and Vancouver, Wash., of the Becco Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, were announced last week by Dr. M. E. Bretschger, divisional president.

Becco's Vancouver plant, which is claimed to be the world's most modern and efficient facility for the electrolytic production of hydrogen peroxide, will be enlarged by approximately 50 percent. The estimated cost for the Vancouver expansion is more than $1,000,000. Contracts have been signed for the construction of the necessary buildings and the installation of the equipment. Production is anticipated in the early part of 1956.

The Buffalo expansion, it was stated, is indicative of Becco's constant search for methods of producing hydrogen peroxide of higher quality and lower cost, as well as production procedures which would not be limited by such factors as the availability of electric power or certain critical materials. Over the past fifteen years, Becco has spent several millions of dollars perfecting a low cost non-electrolytic process. These efforts have culminated in the recent "on stream" operation of its new non-electrolytic producing unit located at Buffalo. The first tankcar of hydrogen peroxide produced in this plant was recently shipped to a consumer.

Climax Molybdenum Makes Innes Chemical Sales Head

George L. Innes has been appointed manager of chemical sales by Climax Molybdenum Company, New York. Mr. Innes will have full responsibility for sales of molybdenum chemicals and molybdenum for chemical uses in both industry and agriculture.

Before joining Climax, Mr. Innes was sales manager of Jefferson Chemical Company, subsidiary of Texas Company and American Cyanamid Company, which he joined in 1948.

CCC Cotton Oil Holdings Reduced

Holdings of cottonseed oil by the Commodity Credit Corporation have been reduced to around 80,000,000 pounds (refined basis), the Department of Agriculture announced last week. As a result, the department has discontinued donations of the oil for export welfare use as provided for in section 416 of the agricultural act of 1949.

In March, 1954, CCC was holding more than 1,000,000,000 pounds (refined basis) of cottonseed oil in inventory. Since that time, about 250,000,000 pounds of additional stocks have been taken over by CCC under the 1953 and 1954 price support operations.

All but about 80,000,000 pounds of this total of around 1,250,000,000 pounds has now been moved through various outlets. Sales for dollars accounted for nearly three-fourths of the disposition. Sales for foreign currency under the agricultural trade development and assistance act of 1954 (public law 480), distribution to school lunch and related outlets financed by section 32 funds available to expand the use of surplus commodities, and donations by CCC under section 416, provided the other outlets.

Requirements Seen Exceeding Stocks

Outstanding authorizations for purchases of cottonseed oil by foreign buyers under provisions of public law 480, and the needs for domestic school lunch and related section 32 distribution, will exceed the present remaining CCC inventory. Final date for tenders under 1954-crop support operations is August 15, but additional tenders are expected to be small.

Sales Through July 7

Sales and other dispositions of the oil from March 1, 1954, through July 7, 1955, consisted of 66,000,000 pounds of commercial sales for domestic use, 96,000,000 for the school lunch and domestic donations, 720,000,000 pounds of dollar sales for export, 75,000,000 pounds under MSA-FOA programs, 115,000,000 pounds of foreign currency sales under public law 480, and 93,000,000 pounds of foreign donations. Net losses in connection with the liquidation of the surplus are estimated at about 70,000,000.

With completion of sales of cottonseed oil in sight, the department is now providing in its negotiations under public law 480 for purchase by foreign buyers of cottonseed oil, soybean oil, or lard at the option of the importing country. Soybean oil and lard would move from commercial stocks (there is none in CCC inventory), and cottonseed oil from commercial stocks or, to the extent available, from the remaining small stocks held by CCC.

This broadening of the purchase opportunities — beyond CCC cottonseed oil stocks—is expected to encourage purchase

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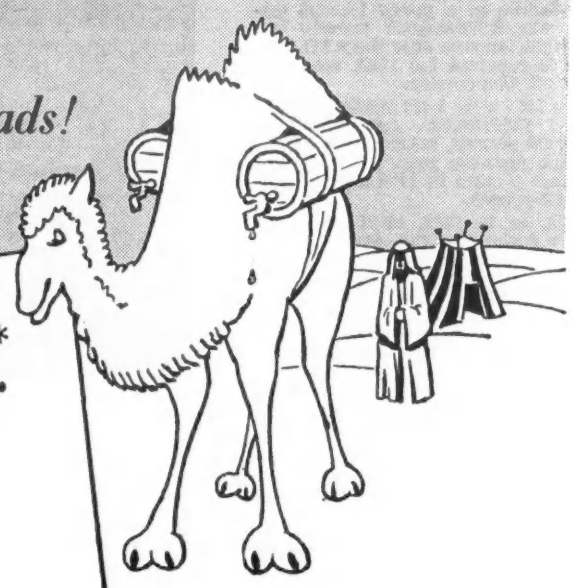
Paying Freight on Water is for the Nomads!



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Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Atlantic City, N. J., September 22-25.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., September 11-16.

American Council of Independent Laboratories, annual meeting, Westward Ho hotel, Phoenix, Ariz., November 8-11.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Lake Placid, N. Y., September 26-28; annual meeting, Statler hotel, Detroit, Mich., November 27-30

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, St. Francis, Fairmount, Palace and Mark Hopkins hotels, San Francisco, November 14-17.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, mid-year and eastern section meetings, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 12-14.

American Soybean Association, National Soybean Processors Association, joint meeting, Netherlands Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 29-31.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, forum and annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 25.

Atomic Energy Exposition, United Nations Plaza, New York, October 20-November 3.

Atomic Industry Trade Fair, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., September 26-30.

Chemical Market Research Association, Cavalier hotel, Virginia Beach, Va., September 22-23; joint meeting with CCDA, Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, November 14-15.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers' Association, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, December 5-7.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of ADMA and APMA, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., October 10-11.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, joint meeting with CMRA, Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, November 14-15.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Pocono Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 22-24.

Exposition of Chemical Industries, Commercial Museum and Convention Hall, Philadelphia, December 5-9.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 3-5.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 11-14.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law division of the American Bar Association, annual meeting, University of Pennsylvania Law School, Philadelphia, August 23.

International Atomic Exposition, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, December 12-16.

International Atoms-for-Peace Conference and Exhibit, Geneva, Switzerland, August 8-20.

International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, Madrid, Spain, October 22-31.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 7-9.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Atlantic City, N. J., October 16-20.

National Conference on Standards, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., October 24-26.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual foreign trade convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 14-16.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., October 31-November 2.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, September 14-16.

National Soybean Processors Association, American Soybean Association, joint meeting, Netherlands Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 29-31.

Nuclear Engineering and Science Congress, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, December 12-16.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., September 15-18.

Paint Industries' Show, Statler hotel, New York, October 3-5.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, October 25-27.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, chemical industry medal dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 28.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, annual seminar, Barbizon-Plaza hotel, New York, September 15-16.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association monthly luncheon meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 14; annual dinner, Commodore hotel, New York, December 1.

World Plastics Fair and Trade Exposition, National Guard Armory, Los Angeles, October 5-9.

Plant Science Session Slated

The thirty-second annual Plant Science Seminar will take place August 15 through 19 at the University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.

Soybean Meeting Topic Will Be World Markets

American soybeans in world markets will be a leading topic of the thirty-fifth annual convention of the American Soybean Association at Cincinnati, Ohio, the last two days in August, according to George M. Strayer, association executive vice-president. The president of the International Association of Seed Crushers, Guy W. Chipperfield, of London, will appear on the convention program to discuss "American Soybeans in World Markets."

With a new record soybean crop being predicted, it becomes of primary importance for United States producers to give attention to the export market to avoid the piling up of a surplus similar to the surplus in other crops, said Mr. Strayer.

Comparison With Foreign Beans

Those who attend the convention will have a chance to see how American soybeans in export channels compare with soybeans from other countries. The association will offer an extensive display of graded samples from actual cargoes of soybeans received in foreign countries from the United States and other exporting nations. In the display there will be samples from Canada, China, and South American countries, as well as the United States. There have been many complaints in the past about the quality of American soybeans exported abroad, Mr. Strayer pointed out.

Also on the program will be J. W. J. Stedman of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the Department of Agriculture. He will report on his observations of the export market for soybeans during a trip to Europe this summer.

One half-day of the convention will be devoted to steps to be taken to make soybeans more acceptable both in the export and domestic markets, in light of the changes in United States soybean grading standards effective September 1. The American Soybean Association and the National Soybean Processors Association are holding their second annual joint convention and meeting at the Netherland Plaza hotel in Cincinnati August 29 through 31. The processor meeting will be August 29 and the convention of the producer association will be held the following two days, with most processors attending both sessions.

Oil, Gas Offers Accepted By Department of Interior

Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay announced last week that the department has accepted all the high bonus bids made at its July 12 sale of oil and gas leases on the outer continental shelf off Louisiana and Texas.

Included among the high bonus bids the department accepted are the bids for thirteen tracts in the disputed zone between three miles and three leagues (10½ miles) off the Louisiana coast. After careful analysis of all the bids, with particular attention to those received for tracts in the disputed zone, the department's geological survey recommended that all qualified high bids be accepted, Secretary McKay declared.

In a memorandum to the Bureau of Land Management the survey stated, "All bids appear to represent the actual value of the tracts according to geological inference and there appears to be no depressive effect because of the Louisiana protest."

Bids were received by the Federal Government on thirteen of the twenty-nine tracts in the disputed zone which were simultaneously offered for lease by the department and the State of Louisiana. The high bonus bids for these tracts totaled $6,195,751, an average of about $176 per acre for the 35,302 acres covered by the tracts.

DIOP Found Non-Toxic In New Decision by FDA

Di-isooctyl phthalate has been approved as non-toxic by the Food and Drug Administration, according to an announcement by the organic chemicals division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. The approval, issued in a letter to Monsanto from Dr. A. J. Lehman, chief of the FDA's division of pharmacology, is the same as that which applies to di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate, the company stated.

Films prepared with DIOP were approved for wrapping foods with a high water content, such as fresh fruits and vegetables, and there is no objection to the plasticizer's use in the manufacture of beverage, milk and intravenous tubing, it was reported. The approval does not extend, however, to its use in films for wrapping foods with high fat content.

Carbohydrate Award Winner

Kenneth R. Brown, vice-president of Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has been chosen to receive the honor award of the American Chemical Society's division of carbohydrate chemistry. The award, which goes to Mr. Brown for his pioneering work in the development of sorbitol and related carbohydrate products, will be presented September 14 in the Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., during the ACS's 128th national meeting.

Olive Oil Production Seen Up in Mediterranean Area

Olive oil production from the 1954 crop of olives in the Mediterranean Basin now appears to have been considerably larger than early forecasts had indicated. The Foreign Agricultural Service estimates the output at 925,500 tons.

This is 26 percent less than the tonnage estimated to have been produced from the 1953 olive crop but 14 percent more than from the 1952 crop, the previous "off" output. These production estimates represent the total oil pressed including allowances for consumption by growers in countries reporting only commercial production.

A significant decline from the 1953 level of production was imminent as 1954 was a year of low output in the two-year cycle normally characteristic of olive production in the major producing countries. The decline, however, was not so great as was expected early in the season, largely because production in Spain apparently has far exceeded preliminary forecasts.

Moreover, generally favorable weather and limited insect damage resulted in above-average production for an "off" year in several areas. And in three countries—Turkey, French Morocco and Yugo-

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Atomic Energy Exposition Opening in N. Y. in October

New York's first full-fledged peacetime atomic energy exposition will be held October 20 through November 3, at the Carnegie Endowment International Center, on United Nations plaza. Sponsored jointly by the Atomic Industrial Forum, the Fund for Peaceful Atomic Development and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, it will be entitled "Man, the Atom, and the Future" and will stress the uses of atomic energy for the advancement of human welfare.

Exhibitors will be drawn from industrial organizations exhibiting in the first United States Trade Fair of the Atomic Industry, to be held in Washington, D. C., from September 26 to 30 under the auspices of the Atomic Industrial Forum, and from a group of foreign firms to be invited by the sponsors of the exhibit. The exhibit will be open to the general public, without charge.

Spencer Makes Weller Ass't To Its Sales Vice-President

Paul L. Weller, manager of market research for Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., has been named assistant to Joe E. Culpepper, vice-president in charge of sales.

Mr. Weller has served as market research head since November, 1953, when he joined Spencer. Previous to that time he was for three years district sales manager of the Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was director of Market research for the same company before going into sales. From 1942 to 1945, he was a senior development engineer for the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company in Akron, Ohio.

NACA Tells Program For Sept. 7-9 Parley

The National Agricultural Chemicals Association will hold its twenty-second annual meeting September 7 through 9 at the Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., with the program divided into three main sections—"What the Future Holds for the Industry," "Research—Key to Future Growth," and "Up-To-Date Information on the Miller Amendment."

The meeting will open with the president's address, to be given by W. W. Allen, manager of agricultural chemicals sales for Dow Chemical Company. The following papers for the first section will then be presented:—"Major Trends in the Pesticide Industry," by Warren Moyer, president of Chipman Chemical Company; "A Look Into the Future," by Dr. H. E. Luedicke, editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, and "Safety Is Everybody's Business," by A. W. Mohr, president of California Spray-Chemical Company.

Program on Research

The second day's program, dealing with research, will open with the report of the executive secretary, Lee S. Hitchner. The following papers will then be presented:—"Industry Research Looks Ahead," by Dr. John T. Thurston, director of the Stamford, Conn., research laboratories of American Cyanamid Company; "A New Approach to Agricultural Chemicals Public Relations," by Prof. G. E. Lehker, professor of entomology at Purdue University, and "What Government Research Means to the Pesticide Industry," by Dr. S. W. Simmons, chief of the technology branch of the communicable disease center of the Public Health Service in Atlanta, Ga.

The final day's session, on the Miller amendment, will open with an address on "NAC Services to Associate Members," by James D. Hopkins, president of Hopkins Agricultural Chemical Company. This will be followed by a panel discussion on the Miller amendment, with the following participating:—Winton B. Rankin, assistant to the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration; Dr. W. G. Reed, head of the pesticide regulations section of the plant pest control branch of the Department of Agriculture and Dr. Charles W. Palm, head of the department of entomology of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University. Mr. Hitchner will serve as moderator.

Solar Energy Symposium Awarded Ford Unit Grant

The Ford Foundation of New York has made a grant of $26,500 to Stanford Research Institute to assist the participation of foreign scientists and engineers in the World Symposium on Applied Solar Energy next November. More than fifty scientists from thirty foreign nations will be able to take part in the meetings through contributions of the Ford Foundation and other funds.

The symposium is slated for November 1 to 4 in Phoenix, Ariz., with a preliminary conference at the University of Arizona, Tucson, October 31 and November 1. The institute is planning the gatherings with the co-sponsorship of the Association for Applied Solar Energy and the University of Arizona.

Plant Food Institute Secretary Receives Agriculture Honors

Louis H. Wilson, secretary and director of information for the National Plant Food Institute, last week presented the Reuben Brigham award by the American Association of Agricultural College Editors "for meritorious service to agriculture."

The presentation was made at the concluding banquet session of the association in Omaha, Neb. The organization is made up of the extension and experiment station editors of the nations' land-grant colleges. The award is given annually by AAACE to a non-member of the association in the fields of agriculture or home economics, who has made outstanding contributions in the public relations and journalism professions.

NWDA Retains Consultant

The National Wholesale Druggists' Association has retained Roscoe C. Edlund, trade association consultant with Roger, Slade & Hill, New York, to help it find a new executive secretary. The position became vacant last month when E. Allen Newcomb, in a surprise move, handed in his resignation to the association's board of control (OPD, 7/18/55).

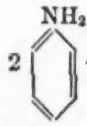
Can AMMONIUM THIOCYANATE be used in your process?

available in crystalline form or 50-60% solution

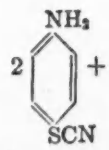
1. The Thiocyanate group can be introduced into many organic compounds by reaction of ammonium thiocyanate with the corresponding halide.

2. Thiocyanogen can be generated by the electrolysis of an aqueous solution of ammonium thiocyanate.

3. Aromatic thiocyanates can be prepared with ammonium thiocyanate with the aid of chloramides. The thiocyano group easily takes up the position para to the amine group, especially when one or both meta positions are vacant. If the position para to the amine group is occupied, the thiocyano group



aniline

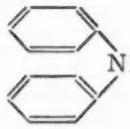


4-thiocyanoaniline

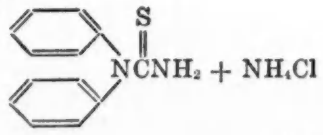
enters one of the ortho positions, but only with difficulty, with excessive heat liberation, and with the formation of a thiazole.

4. Some amine salts react with ammonium thiocyanate to give the corresponding amine thiocyanates.

5. Some amine salts yield the corresponding thioureas.



diphenylamine hydrochloride



N,N-diphenylthiourea

6. Guanidine thiocyanate may also be prepared in 90% yield by heating dicyandiamide with ammonium thiocyanate.

7. Amidines can be prepared by heating nitriles with ammonium thiocyanate at approximately 180°C.

8. 2-Thiohydantoins can be synthesized from acyl derivitives of a-amino acids with ammonium thiocyanate in acetic anhydride solution.

Baker Ammonium Thiocyanate is a product of synthesis stable at ordinary temperatures.* The crystalline material is soluble, clear, colorless, odorless. These advantages all contribute to economical, more trouble-free manufacturing.

Because Baker controls all of the raw materials that go into Baker Ammonium Thiocyanate, you are always assured of uniform quality, and scheduled availability.

Baker Ammonium Thiocyanate in crystalline form is packaged in 200, 100, and 25-pound fibre drums—all polyethylene-lined. The 50-60% Solution is available in 8000-gallon, specially-lined tank cars. For further information, address: J. T. Baker Chemical Co., Executive Offices, Phillipsburg, N. J.

**Picks up moisture...should be kept in tightly closed containers.*

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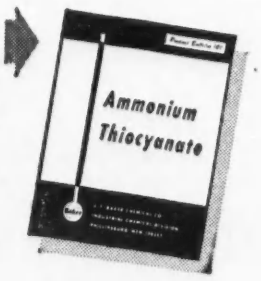
Valuable Ammonium Thiocyanate Product Bulletin giving data on its properties and uses of Ammonium Thiocyanate, properties of aqueous solutions of Ammonium Thiocyanate, etc. Address your request to J. T. Baker Chemical Co., Phillipsburg, N. J.



Baker Industrial Chemicals

"Purity by the ton"

Baker CHEMICAL

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, July 29 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol)
Acetanilide, tech., bbls. c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l. dlvd E. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Methyl (see MP)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb 1.21 - 1.35
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver, lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, comi., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms. c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07¼
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs.10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 -16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.12.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.13.00 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP chys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs.24.00 -25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 58 - .60

Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37¾- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.53 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, white), USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.16.75 - —
bots 1-kilo lots kilo.17.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.17.50 - —
Battery, chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.124.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.172.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.177.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.148.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.196.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.201.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.147.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.152.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.123.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.171.50 - —

Acid, boric, tech., 99.9%, gran., bbls., smaller lots, same basis. ton.176.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.94.25 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.104.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.152.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.157.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.128.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.181.50 - —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99% dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .34½- —
tanks works lb. .32½- —
Capric, dms lb. .24 - .26
Caprylic, dms. lb. .24 - .26
Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½- .36
Chicago, bbls frt alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono, purif., flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms. works lb. 1.13 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms. works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. 0465- —
l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks frt equald lb. 0415- —

Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c per lb higher.

Cholic, 100-lb lots, fib. dms. lb 6.00 - 6.25
Chromic 99¾%, dms. c.l. works frt. equald lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y. metropolitan area lb. .28¼- .29¼

NF (see Chromium trioxide).

Cinnamic, refd. bots lb 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .23¾- —
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .29¼- —
smaller lots lb. .29¾- .31¼

Acid, citric, USP, hydrous, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .28 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher

Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .24¾- .26¾
tanks lb. .22¾- —
dbl dist., dms lb. .25¾- .27¾
tanks lb. .23¾- —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1525- .1725
tanks lb. .1325- —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works, lb. .66 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .68 - —
Cresylic, coaltar dom., 50% 207 C or above resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
50% 210° C. or above, total range over 9° C., non-resin grade, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .91 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .94 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .80 - —
50% 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate and resin grade, tanks, same basis gal. 1.10 - —
imp., 75% at 215° C., or over, dms. ex whse gal. .75 - .90
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret. 65 dms. to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .79
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .71 - —
200° C to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 - .69
211° C to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .71
tanks, same basis gal. .54 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .54 - .59
245° C. to 298° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib. dms. 100-lb. lots lb.12.25 - —
oral, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 9.25 - —

Acid, desoxycholic, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.14.00 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under D 2,4 D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs. works lb 14 - —
2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37½- —
tanks works lb. .34½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb 2.10 - —
Folic, bots fib cns kilo-lots or more gram. 1.40 - —
Formic, 85% chys., c.l., works lb 1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, chys. c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms lb. 27 - 28
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. .90 - —
smaller lots lb 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls. 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Gamma, dry, grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb 1.50 - —
paste, bbls. frt alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25 - .35
chys. lb. .19 - —
dms. lb. 15½- —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100 lb lots works lb 2.45 - 2.53
25 lb lots, works lb 2.54 - 2.60
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic)
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., chys lb 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., chys lb 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, chys, dlvd E to 37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt equald ton.28.00 - —
20° chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, chys., extra c.l. works lb 11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, c.l., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .19¼

Acid, hydrochloric, CP USP prices to dealers 1½c per lb less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls. frt alld lb. 75 - 95
dilute NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½- .22½
Hydrofluosicilic, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb 88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 5.00 - —
Itaconic, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1754- .215
smaller lots lb. .1854- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3054- .37
smaller lots lb. .3104- .375
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
chys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.85 -12.35
USP, 85%, chys. lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, dms lb. .35½- .37½
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1895- —
w.w., dms lb. .2195- —
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms., works lb. 1.32 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .28 - 29¾
1-Naphthol-4-sulfonic (see Acid, Nevile and Winthers).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, ID.
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
2-Naphthol-7-sulfonic, 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-3-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Cassella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystal
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled
dl-	dextro-laevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S. E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
ship't	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
w w.	west
W.	warehouse
whse.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Nevile & Winther's—Alcohol, Diacetone

Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 8.00 - 8.30
Amide, USP. (see Nicotinamide)
Nitric 36° Be chys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be chys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, chys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be chys, c.l., works, E 100 lbs 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumers, chys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .18 - .20
tanks lb. .16 - —
dbl. dist. (white), dms lb. .20½- .22½
tanks lb. .1850- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming)
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic)
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Cresotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —

Acid, b-oxynaphthoic, bbls., works, lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, dbl., dist., dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns, lb 75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, chys., c.l., frt. alld E 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, chys., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
Picric, NF, bbls. lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls. lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. 19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works, lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .70

Acid, soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .17¾- .19¾
tanks lb. .15¾- —
s.d., dms lb. .16¼- .18¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .16¾
single pressed, bgs lb. .14¼- .16¼
triple pressed, bgs lb. .17 - .19
Succinic purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, chys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers, chys. extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .14¾- .16¾
hydrogenated, bgs lb. .13¾- .15¾
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.81 - 1.85
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.71 - 1.76
tech. dms lb. .95 - —

Acid, tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .44 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .44½- —
smaller lots lb. .45 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .46 - —
small, dms lb. .48 - .54
imp., bgs lb. .38 Nom.
Thioglycolic, refd., chys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .93 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.50 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'T' 2,4,5T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.25 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 .55
Aconitine, cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 - 85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
tight, dms c.l lb. .65 .90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls lb. 1.60 - 1.62
powd., cryst., bbls lb. 1.64 - 1.66
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .70 - .85
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld, E lb. .15 - —
1-pentanol, (syn normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- .23½
tanks, works lb. .19½- —
Cetyl, extra, fus. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, fib. cns. 140-lb lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl, purif., bots. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
normal (see 1-Decanol).
lb. .23 - —
Denat., CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis, gal. .59½- .65⅛
tanks, dlvd. same basis, gal. .41½- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.

Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —

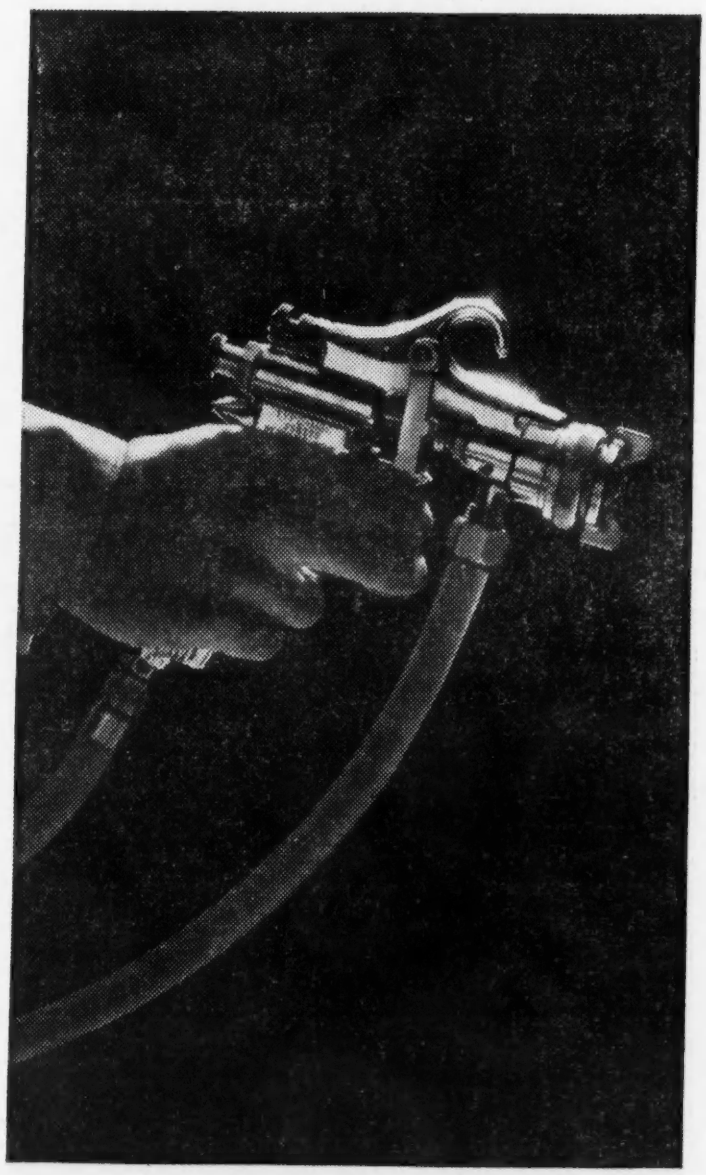
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.

SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .65⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .41½- —
SD30 dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD33A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —

West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —

for the paint, varnish and lacquer industry



SOLVENTS

acetone
n-butyl acetate
ethyl acetate
2-ethylhexyl alcohol
isobutyl acetate
isobutyl alcohol
isopropyl acetate
Tecsol® (95% proprietary solvent)

PLASTICIZERS

dibutyl phthalate
diethyl phthalate
dioctyl phthalate (DOP)
di-isooctyl phthalate (DIOP)
di-(methoxyethyl) phthalate
dimethyl phthalate
di-isobutyl phthalate

FILM FORMERS

cellulose acetate
cellulose acetate butyrate

Stocks of most of these Eastman chemicals are carried in the larger industrial centers of the United States. For further information, write or call our nearest sales office.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.,
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
Subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; New York—260 Madison Ave.; Framingham, Mass.—65 Concord Street; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Cincinnati—Carew Tower; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave.; St. Louis—Continental Bldg.; Houston—412 Main St. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Salt Lake City—73 S. Main St.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.20.48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.20.53 -20.59
tanks, same basis gal.20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.21.58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.21.63 -21.69
tanks same basis gal.21.45 - —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾- —
Furfuryl, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 - —
Hydroabietyl, tech., soild, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, E lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .35 - —
95%, c.l., dlvd gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms lb. 1.18 - 1.48
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .43 - —
indust. grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Tridecyl, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .85 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾- .54¾
solution, 40%, toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .45 - .48
powd., cs. lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb. .50 - .55
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-TocopheroD).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0410- .0510
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1450- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1500- —
soln., 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0520- .1295
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾- .18¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln., cbys. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0285- —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .041 - —
bulk, same basis lb. .026 - —
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .232 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .213 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).

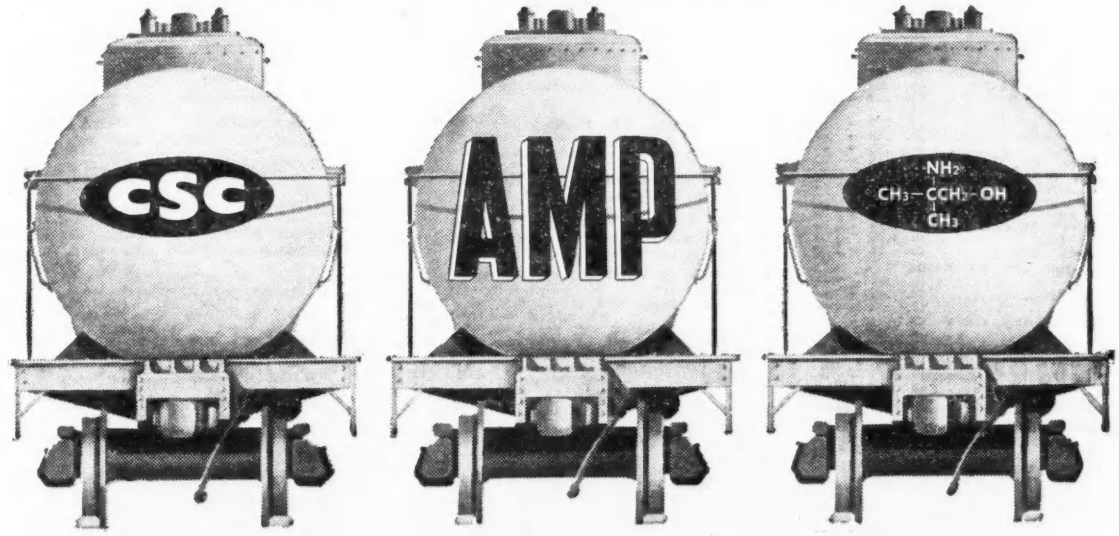
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms. lb. .63½- —
standard, 200-lb. dms lb. .43 - —
Powder, lining, extra, fine, dms. lb. 1.02½- —
standard, 250-lb. dms lb. .72 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18

o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
Ammonia, anhyd. fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.85.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.87.50 - —
aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.88.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .33 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs. 4,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works. ton.317.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. ton.390.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse. ton.395.50 - —

Alcohol, Ethyl—Ammonium Pentaborate

Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
imp., dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¼- .08¼
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .39 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .16 - —
Chloride tech., white, fines, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .30 - .85
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80% dms. works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western, works, frt. equald ton.68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5%N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton. ton.70.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles.ton.84.89 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.227.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.300.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.305.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.

MORE AND MORE, INDUSTRY CALLS FOR



2-AMINO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANOL

as a highly effective emulsifier and chemical intermediate

AMP — another of the versatile CSC Nitroparaffin derivatives, is considerably more efficient than many commonly used emulsifying agents. Less AMP is required to give equal emulsion performance.

AMP oleate is a powerful emulsifying agent for water-wax emulsions. Its effectiveness in lower concentrations than are required for comparable results with other widely used amine soaps makes AMP oleate an economical and desirable emulsifying agent. At relatively low concentrations of AMP oleate, the water-wax emulsions are stable and unchanged after repeated freeze-thaw cycles and heat stability tests. High gloss and excellent leveling are characteristic properties of AMP oleate floor wax emulsions when proper concentrations of AMP and oleic acid are used.

The higher fatty acid soaps of AMP are powerful emulsifying agents for use in such materials as cleaners, polishes, dressings, self-polishing floor waxes and emulsion-type paints. AMP's moderately high boiling point minimizes evaporation loss and objectionable fumes during manufacture of emulsions — without detracting from desirable water resistance and durability of film. With its advantage of low combining weight and its ability to emulsify a wide range of materials, AMP may solve your emulsifying problem.

AS A CHEMICAL INTERMEDIATE

Readily undergoes a wide variety of reactions. AMP forms substituted amides with esters, anhydrides and acyl halides. Also reacts with many other compounds including alkyl halides, aldehydes, ketones, and carbon disulfide. AMP can be used in the synthesis of efficient surface-active agents and detergents, and vulcanization accelerators for rubber.

Also suggested for synthesis of dyestuffs, photographic developers, and pharmaceuticals. Investigate the many ways in which AMP can help improve your products or processes.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	
Molecular Weight	89.14
Boiling Point, °C	165760mm
Melting Point, °C	30-31
Specific Gravity at 20/20°C	0.934
pH of 0.1M Aqueous Solution at 20°C	11.3
Solubility in Water at 20°C, g/100 ml	Completely Miscible

SPECIFICATIONS	
Neutral Equiv.	88.5-91.0
Color, APHA, max.	20
Water, by wt., max.	0.8%
Distill. Range	156°C-177°C
Below 161°C max.	10%
Below 168°C max.	5%
Odor	Characteristic
Non-volatile matter by weight, max.	0.005%

OTHER AMINOHYDROXY COMPOUNDS

AB (2-Amino-1-butanol) $CH_3CH_2CHNH_2CH_2OH$

AMPD (2-Amino-2-methyl-1, 3-propanediol) $CH_2OHC(CH_3)NH_2CH_2OH$

AEPD (2-Amino-2-ethyl-1, 3-propanediol) $CH_2OHC(C_2H_5)NH_2CH_2OH$

TRIS AMINO (Tris[hydroxymethyl] aminomethane) $(CH_2OH)_3CNH_2$

Write for samples and Technical Data Sheet No. 18.

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION

260 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

CSC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Ammonium Perchlorate—Calcium Lactate

Ammonium perchlorate, kgs., works, lb. .50 - .75
Persulfate, kgs. lb. .46½- .47½
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0965- —
l.c.l. same basis lb .09 - —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
tech., bgs. c.l works, frt. equald lb. .0865- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0915- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11 - .12
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.42.00 -47.00

For contracts signed prior to Aug. 1, 1955, discount $3; prior to Oct. 1, discount $2, and prior to Jan. 1, 1956, discount $1 per ton.

syn., bgs., c.l., western, works, ton.44.00 - —
bulk, works ton.42.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .09 - .09½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis, ton.240.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis, ton.300.00 - —
tanks frt alld. 100% basis, ton.180.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis, lb. 1.70 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dl-basic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
n-butyrate, dms. lb .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots lb 1.75 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works, lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .49 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works, lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .25¾- —
tanks, works lb. .23¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.85 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.10 - —
Angelica root, dom. bls lb. .60 - .70
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .33 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Syrian, bgs lb. No prices.
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. lb .24 - —
powd., dms. lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls, c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .28½- —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - .29
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- .30½
Sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd.lb. .28½- .31½
Trichloride anhyd., pails, c.l., works lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .40½- —
USP, powd., dms lb. .64 - .65
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .60½- .65½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo.74.00 -83.00
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., ex whse, lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.46.00 - —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7S, c.l., (30 tons) mines ton.27.00 - —

Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l., lots, $4 per ton higher.

Asphalt, gilsonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton 37.00 - —
select, 350° F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
Asphalt, gilsonite, select, 270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 6.25 6.75
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 4.00 4.20

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units, .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 1.45
Barberry, root bark, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb 4.75 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.92.50 - —
smaller lots, works ton.102.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.158.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.168.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.50 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate cryst., bgs ton 180.00 190.00
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l works lb 14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., frt. equald ton.255.00 - —
l.c.l works ton 265.00 - —
Peroxide dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, cms., c.l., frt. and lb. .37 - .42
l.c.l. same basis lb. .38 - —
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms. lb. .15 - .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton 85.00 - —
l.c.l works ton 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton.41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y ton.60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton.83.10 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.78.93 - —
1-ton lots, ex whse ton.81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
tech., low gamma, bgs., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzophenone dms lb. 1.40 - 1.75
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald, lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c. cns. dms lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank trucks, same basis lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. in steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.

Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Formate cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots. lb.35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)
Biotin cryst., bots gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib dms lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .17 - —
es., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .22½- .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone dms. l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - .23¼

Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher

Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads ctns., c.l., works, lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse, lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .043 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .63 - .65
tree bark, bls lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton.190.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.200.00 - —
direct process, bgs. c.l., works, ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
N. Y whse ton.140.88 -165.00
Bleaching powder dms. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs unit-ton. 5.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 6.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot bls. lb. .48 - .50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. or Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.10 - —
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese Milori, Potash Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis, lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.00 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis, lb. .75 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis, lb. .16½- .18½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.15 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.0c. higher Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Vitrol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.65.00 - —
Los Angeles ton.82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D) of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipatated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF precip.).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chicago ton.125.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.120.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.41.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi ton.89.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.94.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.35.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi ton.108.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.103.25 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.46.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.94.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.99.00 - —

Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works, lb. .62 - —
lers truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .38
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - .32
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See Al.).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Oxide, metallic, bgs, works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, ogs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem Easton Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .06¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke bbls. works lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz, lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .65 - —
Butadiene, refd., cyls., refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .02½- —
N. Y. harbor gal. .08 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
sec-Acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde)
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .38 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35½- —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate dms 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27
Butylamine (see mono-, di-, and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.35 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.15 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.35 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more. lb. 3.15 - —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.90 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works. gram. .65 - —

in edible oil (see Viosterol).

Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 - .94
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 -10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, ogs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 -33.00
l.c.l., works ton.40.00 -48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 -50.00
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works, ton.110.00 -160.00
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms. lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.27.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald, ton.11.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.33.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis, ton.34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .24 - .50
Cyclamate, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. 2.95 - —
2,550-5,000-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - —
1,000-2,500-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls., dms lb. .53 - .65
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.22.60 -24.75
dms., 100-lb., same basis dm.28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .43

Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald. lb. .27½ - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton. 46.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
Pantothenate, jars, 100-fram lots or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½ - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton. 79.55 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald. ton. 88.80 -89.55
20% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton. 84.55 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald. ton. 96.00 - —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton. 90.30 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald. ton. 100.30 -100.80
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., frt equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .37 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30½ - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - .40
Sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.12
nat. USP powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .75 - .80
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .52 - —
USP, gran. powd., bbls. 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .17½ - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. metropolitan area. ton. 73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½ - .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0515 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., l.c., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½ - .12¼
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., E. Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .10½ - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .12¼ - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .12¾ - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lib. .09 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .09½ - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, fancy, bold, cs. lb. 3.93 - —
selected, bleached, cs lb. 3.80 - —
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs lb. 2.25 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 2.10 - —
green, Ceylon, bgs lb. 2.10 - 2.20
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 14.40 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 -15.20
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gram. .48 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works, million units .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works million units. .30 - —
b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns. gram. .40 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .096 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - .31
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .27 - .30
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .35 - .40
imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .23½ - .24
New Zealand, same basis lb. .25 - .26
Cashewnut shell, liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls. lb. .15 - .15¼
longstick, cracked, bls lb. .16½ - .17
shortstick, cracked, bls lb. .16 - —
Saigon, broken, bls lb. No prices.
medium, reconditioned, bls lb. No prices.
thin, bls lb. No prices.
Castor beans, bgs., c. & f ton. 115.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 37.50 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns lb. 5.00 -30.00
syn., cns lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½ - —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs., shipt. lb. .34 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .15½ - —

Cellulose scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .33 - .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .553
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .553
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .585 - .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .553
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.32 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .85 - —
Roman, cs lb. 1.50 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .29½ - .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton. 77.00 -83.00
gran., bgs., works ton. 77.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 72.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton. 55.00 -65.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 51.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton. 54.50 -69.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton. 36.00 - —

Chestnut extract, liq., 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0510 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1102 - —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .76 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.93 - —

Calcium Mandelate—Chlorophyll, Oil Soluble

Chlorine, liq., multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .73 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.33 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP dms lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½ - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½ - —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, not fixed, 4%, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works lb 4.25 - —

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Michigan Chemical Corporation has twenty years' experience in the research and production of Bromine, Magnesia, Chloride, and Calcium chemicals. This background provides users with a dependable source of quality chemicals made right and priced right; our plants are large enough to provide quantity shipments for practically all purposes. Insure continuity of your operations: order from Michigan Chemical.

On requirements for special products (i.e., intermediates) consider us. We can move fast, efficiently, and price-competitively on your needs.

Aluminum Bromide Anhydrous. Technical grade, dark colored product suitable for most manufacturing uses. Highly reactive catalyst, many uses in organic synthesis especially in isomerization, bromination and halogen exchange reactions. Available as solid or lump.

Ammonium Bromide NF IX. A white powder, very pure, complies with all the requirements of the National Formulary. Commonly used as sedative in pharmaceutical preparations. Also in photography, textile finishing and as fire retardant for fabrics.

Bromine, Dry. A powerful oxidizing and brominating agent used in manufacture of dyes, pharmaceuticals. Many applications in organic synthesis. Low moisture content of 30 ppm permits use in nickel and monel equipment. Very irritating to skin, eyes.

Bromodichloromethane. A clear, heavy, volatile liquid with a chloroform-like odor. Specific gravity 1.99; boiling point 90 degrees C. Soluble or miscible with many organic liquids. Used in organic synthesis. Adds to olefins under the influence of peroxide catalysts.

Bromotrichloromethane. A clear, colorless, heavy liquid with a chloroform-like odor. Specific gravity 2.0; boiling point 104 degrees C. Miscible with many organic liquids. Useful in organic synthesis, forming adducts with olefins with peroxide catalysts.

Chlorobromomethane "CB". A specially prepared pure, non-corrosive fire extinguishing fluid. Now finding increased use in factories, warehouses, homes. Clear, colorless, 2 degrees C. boiling range; complies with current military specifications. Used as solvent and in organic synthesis.

Cyclopentyl Bromide. A clear, colorless liquid with an aromatic odor. Specially prepared for use in organic synthesis, particularly for introduction of the cyclopentyl radical. Many potential uses in manufacture of pharmaceuticals. Purified grade, 2 degrees C. boiling range.

Dibromochloromethane. A clear, colorless, heavy liquid similar to bromodichloromethane. Used in organic synthesis, forming adducts with olefins under the influence of peroxide catalysts. Specific gravity 2.38; boiling point 116 degrees C.

β - Diethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3CH_2)_2NCH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$ (DEC). A granular solid. Specially suited for use as an intermediate in organic chemical manufacture, including antispasmodic agents and other pharmaceuticals.

β - Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DMC). $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$. A granular solid. Specially prepared for use in manufacture of antihistaminics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis. Relatively non-toxic in hydrochloride form.

β - Dimethylaminoisopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CHClCH_3 \cdot HCl$. (DMIC). An organic intermediate similar in appearance and properties to DEC and DMC. Specially prepared for manufacture of analgesics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis.

γ-Dimethylaminopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$. (DMPC). A white powder of singular purity. A versatile intermediate for pharmaceutical and organic syntheses, available exclusively from Michigan Chemical.

Ethyl Bromide. A clear, colorless, volatile liquid, specially prepared for use as an intermediate in organic synthesis. Practically free from impurities; has a narrow boiling range. Used in manufacture of dyes, perfumes and pharmaceuticals.

Hydrobromic Acid. A clear, colorless or light amber colored fuming liquid. Used for manufacture of inorganic metal bromides, aliphatic bromides, pharmaceuticals, dyes and intermediates. 48% acid and other strengths.

Magnesium Carbonate, Basic, Technical. Fine, uniform white powder, 325 mesh, bulk density 5.5 pounds per cubic foot. Very reactive. Used for rubber compounding, printing inks, paints, varnishes. Anti-caking agent for table salt; conditioning or bulking material for powder formulations.

Magnesium Hydroxide. Fine, white powder, typical assay 96.3%, low in moisture, iron, alumina, silica. Technical and NF IX grades. Special bulk densities available in NF grade. Convenient material for manufacture of light magnesias, other magnesium compounds.

Magnesium Oxides. Six principal grades of Michigan magnesium oxide with wide range of desirable physical and chemical characteristics covering principal uses of MgO, including rubber compounding, rayon manufacture, ceramics, glass, refractories, insulation.

Methyl Bromide. A heavy, colorless liquid, vaporizing at 40 degrees F., non-flammable and poisonous. Highly penetrating and insecticidally effective fumigant. Also used in organic synthesis for the introduction of the methyl group, especially in preparation of certain pharmaceutical chemicals.

Methylene Bromide. A clear, colorless liquid. Miscible with methyl alcohol, ether, chloroform and other organic liquids. A purified product with a 1.8 degrees C. boiling range. Specific gravity 2.47. Used in organic synthesis, as solvent and heavy gauge liquid.

Monobromobenzene. Clear, colorless, heavy liquid. Specially prepared for use as an intermediate in preparation of organic compounds. For introduction of the phenyl radical and in Grignard-type reactions. A pure material with a 4 degrees C. boiling range, specific gravity 1.495.

Phosphorous Tribromide. Brominating agent. A liquid, boiling point 173 degrees C., which fumes in contact with moist air. Used in synthetic work to convert alcohols to bromides, and acids to acyl bromides. Specially useful in preparation of bromides from alcohols without rearrangement.

Potassium Bromate, Granular. A fine, white, granular or crystalline material 99.5% pure. Decomposes at 370 degrees C. with evolution of oxygen. Strong oxidizing agent, used as an analytical reagent. Neutralizer in permanent wave compounds.

Potassium Bromate, Powder. A fine uniform powder with same properties as Granular. Available with added magnesium carbonate conditioning agent when specified. Suitable for use as an aging additive for flour.

Potassium Bromide, U.S.P. XIV. Pure, white granular powder. Low in chloride, passes all U.S.P. requirements. Widely used in the preparation of photographic emulsions, and in lithography. One of the most important sedatives. Available in several granulations.

Sodium Bromide, U.S.P. XIV. Pure, white crystalline powder or granules. Passes all requirements of the U.S. Pharmacopoeia. High assay; low in chloride. An important nerve sedative. Used in manufacture of other bromides. Contains about 77.5% bromine.

Trimethylene Chlorobromide. Clear, colorless liquid used in manufacture of anesthetic grade cyclopropane. Greater reactivity of bromine atom makes trimethylene chlorobromide specially useful also in preparation of gamma chloro compounds. Boiling range 2 degrees C. maximum.

Zinc Bromide Solution, Optical Grade. Clear, colorless solution, about 80% $ZnBr_2$. Used in laboratories dealing with radioactive chemicals as a radiation viewing shield; the most satisfactory material. Meets all chemical and optical specifications of Argonne National Laboratory.

Also manufacturer of Pestmaster Insecticides, Pestmaster* Methyl Bromide Fumigant and Dustmaster* Road Chemicals.*

MC **

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

502 Bankson St., Saint Louis, Michigan

EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York

**Trademark

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

C 55-2

BASIC MANUFACTURER OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Chlorophyll, Sodium-copper—Dyes, Coal Tar, for Food, Drugs, Cosmetics

Chlorophyll, sodium-copper, aqueous soln., 4%, dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms. works lb 8.90 - —
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 42.00 - —
75% dms. works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
90-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
imp., 60%, tins 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, comi., bots lb 1.50 - —
cyls. 180 lbs frt alld lb .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs. same basis lb 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP fib dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - 9.00
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chromium acetate soln. 7½%, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys works lb. .10¼ - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .53
Green (see Green chromium oxide)
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide)
Trioxide, NF bags lb .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .65 - —
Sulfate, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - —
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms. lb 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .54 - —
lb. .54 - —
"0000," bgs. lb. .76 - —
Citral, bots., cns lb. 5.65 - 5.90
Citronellal, bots. dms lb 1.85 2.50
Citronellol bots., dms lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Civet, artif., bots lb. 13.75 -15.00
nat., bots oz. 7.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l. Tenn ton. 20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port long ton. 42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port long ton. 27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99% 325 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 10.00 - —
l.c.l. Georgia works. ton. 15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
l.c.l. ton. 35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton. 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton 30.00 —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton. 60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb. .45 - —
Zanzibar, bgs lb. .45 - —
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis. lb. .37 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .41 - —
65%, bgs., or fib dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis. lb. .41 - —
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower, and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .255 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal. .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .2650- .32
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2850- .34
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.30 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs. dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co. kgs. dlvd., lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co. bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.72 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms lb. .75¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .80 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .40 - .50
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .58 - .65
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .75 - 1.00
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. No prices.
Condurango bark, bales lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns. dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .30 - .31½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .43½- —
cryst., bbls., works lb. .29 - .29½
Cyanide tech., bbls., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .74 - —
smaller lots lb. .76 - —
Copper, gluconate, cns., dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .45¼- .45¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .36 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 8% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .47½- .49½
red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., lb. .53½- .68
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .48½- .51½
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .46 - .56½
Quinolinate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .1915- —
cryst. 99% bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 12.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.75 -13.25
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 19.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 20.50 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 26.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 27.25 -28.25
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.90 3.00
Copra, Atl. Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 160.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. lb. 155.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs., afloat lb. No prices.
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .07½- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs 7.31 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Syrup, 42 dms., c.l. 100 lbs 7.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram 3.50 - 3.55
Cottonseed meal, exp 41%, bgs., Memphis ton. 60.00 -60.50
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Cramp bark, NF bls lb .85 .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate)
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots chys. lb. 3.05 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 —
soln 80% tanks, works gal. .2058- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .40 - .42
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .53
tanks, same basis gal. .30 - .33
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, tanks, works lb. .528 - —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207 C, wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .148 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .151 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .135 - —
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret ums., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
2-97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .185 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 17.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .26 - .27
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .27½
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs lb. .75 - .80
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
tanks works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .12½- —
Turkish, bgs lb. .12½- —
Cutch extract, 50% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. 08½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.75 - —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton. 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms. c.l., works. ton. 120.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¾
l.c.l. works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .41½ —
l.c.l., same basas lb. .46½- .48½
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .50
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .50
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Deerlongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 53.40 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 48.00 - —
17%P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 56.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 69.85 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - —
neutral, less 2% f.f.a., bbls lb. .23 - —
over 2% f.f.a., bbls lb. .22 - —
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots lb. 25.00 - —
dl. bots lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
o-Dianisidine, fib. dms lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .89¾- .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66½- .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 - .64½
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., dlvd lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- .32½
tanks, dlvd lb. .29½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .58¼- .59
l.c.l. same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Dieldrin, dms. frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .67 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Borihorate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 - —
1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb 90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 5.00 - 5.50
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms lb. .31 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .26 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate dms., c..., works lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .09 - .10
Sulfate, bulk gram. .09 - .10
2,2-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichloro-diphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech. dms lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .10½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .09½- —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 1.02 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l. works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .42½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½- —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .22 - —
89°C., dms lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .10 - —
refd., 63 C., dms lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .45½- —
tanks, works lb. .42½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60½- .61
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .58 - .58½
Di-o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .61 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .405 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .455 - —
ex-whse gal. .57 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South. gal. .64 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .82 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .50 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots lb. .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .51 - .52
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton. 70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns lb. 35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.93	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns	lb.	16.10	—
No. 6, cns	lb.	16.10	—
No. 7, cns	lb.	14.80	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 4, cns	lb.	20.05	—
No. 5, cns	lb.	5.70	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	20.70	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns	lb.	2.85	—
No. 9, cns	lb.	2.85	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	2.30	—
No. 11, cns	lb.	1.85	—
No. 12, cns	lb.	2.65	—
No. 17, cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 18, cns	lb.	24.00	—
No. 19, cns	lb.	15.45	—
No. 21, cns	lb.	3.60	—
No. 22, cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 28, cns	lb.	24.65	—
No. 33, cns	lb.	17.45	—
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	13.50	—
No 11, cns	lb.	13.50	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified, colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.50	—
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd, No.

20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless	lb.	.81	—
27 Fast light orange 2G	lb.	.99	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	.81	—
36 Yellow 2G	lb.	.91	—
40 Orange II extra, conc	lb.	1.17	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.19	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	.89	—
151 Orange AD	lb.	.61	—
161 Orange RR	lb.	.73	—
176 Fast red A	lb.	1.07	—
179 Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.14	—
180 Blue F4B	lb.	1.01	—
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	.93	—
202 Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	.83	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.86	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	1.09	—
216 Chrome red B	lb.	.84	—
234 Brown Y	lb.	.98	—
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	1.05	—
275 Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	2.03	—
289 Navy blue 3R, conc	lb.	1.31	—
299 Black F, conc	lb.	1.69	—
304 Neutral black 2B, conc.	lb.	2.21	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.64	—
332 Bismark brown RX, conc.	lb.	.95	—
365 Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	2.83	—
382 Scarlet B	lb.	2.00	—
401 Diazo black BHD	lb.	.72	—
406 Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.18	—
419 Red FC, conc	lb.	1.12	—
420 Brown M	lb.	1.08	—
448 Red 4BX, conc	lb.	1.30	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc.	lb.	1.50	—
561 Brown B	lb.	2.23	—
581 Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.03	—
593 Green BY, conc	lb.	.79	—
596 Yellow Brown K, extra	lb.	.96	—
620 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.79	—
640 Yellow XX	lb.	1.61	—
655 Yellow OX	lb.	2.04	—
657 Green V	lb.	2.10	—
662 Brilliant green G	lb.	2.79	—
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc.	lb.	3.68	—
671 Blue EG	lb.	1.70	—
681 Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	—
698 Violet 4BXN	lb.	1.74	—
720 Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	1.88	—
729 Blue B, conc	lb.	2.79	—
749 Red BX	lb.	4.53	—
814 Yellow NN, conc	lb.	3.11	—
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc.	lb.	3.17	—
865 Nigrosine WSJ	lb.	.75	—
922 Blue GXX	lb.	1.71	—
978 Black GXCF, conc	lb.	.32	—
1034 Alizarine red SC	lb.	2.59	—
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX	lb.	2.91	—
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra.	lb.	2.72	—
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B	lb.	2.33	—
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	1.99	—
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste.	lb.	1.73	—
1101 Jade green N, double paste.	lb.	1.98	—
1106 Blue RS, double paste	lb.	3.26	—
1217 Orange RD, single paste	lb.	1.65	—
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste	lb.	2.48	—
1150 Olive R, single paste	lb.	1.10	—
1151 Brown R, single paste	lb.	1.76	—
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste	lb.	.31	—
p-4 Brown PG	lb.	2.30	—
p-14 Brown EB	lb.	1.66	—
p-24 Gray L	lb.	1.60	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	2.79	—
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc	lb.	1.91	—
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.31	—
p-313 Naphthol SWF	lb.	2.42	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works

Black blue No. 550	lb.	.81	—
Jet No 551	lb.	.89	—
Brown R, conc	lb.	1.72	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.90	—
Red 4B, conc	lb.	1.37	—
Yellow C	lb.	1.18	—
FN, conc	lb.	1.22	—

Dyes, coaltar for stains, spirit-soluble 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—

Auramine O	lb.	1.83	—
Black, basic blue	lb.	1.21	—
Jet	lb.	1.21	—
Blue, methylene, 2B, conc	lb.	1.71	—
Brown Bismarck R, conc	lb.	.86	—
Chrysoidine, R, extra	lb.	.60	—
Y, extra	lb.	.64	—
Fuchsine, conc	lb.	3.08	—
Green, malachite, conc	lb.	2.10	—
Rhodamine, B	lb.	4.33	—
Safranine, Y, conc	lb.	2.90	—
Violet, methyl, B	lb.	1.10	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—

Azo rubine R, extra, conc	lb.	1.04	—
Black, acid blue, B, extra	lb.	.86	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	2.04	—
Methanil, conc	lb.	.91	—
Orange acid, Y, conc	lb.	.47	—
Scarlet croceine, MOO	lb.	1.45	—
Yellow, azo, conc	lb.	.90	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

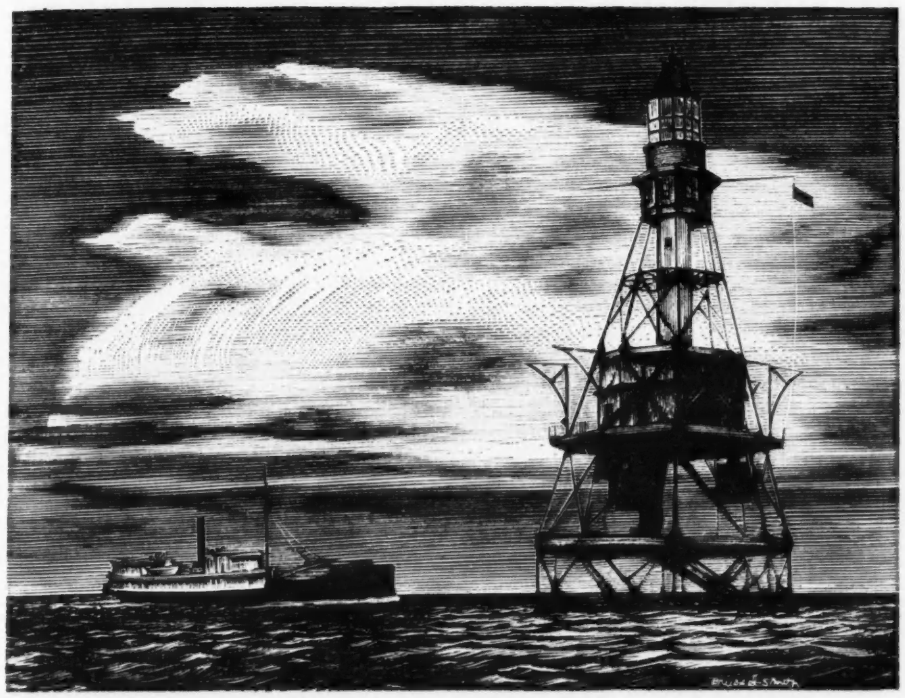
E

Echinacea root, bls	lb	1.10	—
Egg albumin (see Albumin).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.07	1.09
tanners bbls.	lb	.06	06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb	.30	.32
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.45	—
select, bundles	lb.	.75	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	32.95	35.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	3.75	—
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.96	1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.75	—
Sulfate, cryst. tins, 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.72	—
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.33	—
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots	gram	.45	.55
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).			
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst.	kilo.	150 00	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb	3.00	—
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	35.75	—
Sulfate, bots	oz.	39.50	—
Ether (see specific product)			
Ethyl acetate nat. ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11½	—
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½	—

Dyes, Coaltar, For Drugs, Cosmetics—Ethylene Dichloride

Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.58	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.59	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.56	—
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.41½	—
l.t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.41½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.38¾	—
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)			
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.41	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.43	—
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.36	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	—
Butyrate, works	lb.	.80	1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane)			
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs. 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	—
smaller tots, works	lb.	72	.80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., ngs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.65	.70
smaller lots, works	lb.	67	.81
Chloride tech., cyl., works	lb.	.20	.22
dms., works	lb.	.18	.20
tanks, works	lb.	.10	—
Cinnamate, ens	lb.	2.71	3.45
Ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss.	lb.	.42½	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40½	—
tndust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.13	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.10	—
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.27	—
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	.89	—
½-lb cns	lb.	.37	—
¼ lb. cns	lb.	1.03	—
Ethyl ether, indust., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	13	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	10	—
Gallate, dms. 100 to 2,000-lb. lots.	lb	3.90	4.40
Iodide, cbys. works	lb	3.30	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works, frt. equald.	lb.	51½	52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85	—
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).			
Oenanthate, dms.	lb	1.00	1.50
Oleate, dms. l.c.l., works	lb	No prices.	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate dist (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).			
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.49	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.50	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.47	—
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms. works	lb	1.02	—
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls	lb.	88	—
Ethylamine (see Mono Di or Tri-)			
N-Ethylaniline, dms. c.l. frt alld.	lb.	51	—
l.c.l. frt alld	lb.	.52	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.50	—
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l.	lb.	19½	20¼
l.c.l	lb	20½	21¼
tanks	lb.	18½	—
Ethylene dichloride, dms. c.l., dlvd	lb.	10¼	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	12¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	—

Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.



FAMOUS LIGHTHOUSES OF AMERICA

Fowey Rocks Lighthouse is situated on the outer reefs 11 miles southeast of Miami, Florida. Built in 1878, it is of iron pile construction and stands in 4 feet of water with the light itself 110 feet above water. Fowey Rocks Lighthouse is one of a series of great offshore lighthouses that have made navigation safer and helped to eliminate an infamous wrecking industry that once thrived along the dangerous Florida Reefs.

Greater Safety and true guidance in the use of electrochemical products have always been important factors in the service Niagara Alkali Company offers to its customers. You can always depend on the quality of Nialk® Liquid Chlorine, Nialk Caustic Potash, Nialk Carbonate of Potash, Nialk Paradichlorobenzene, Nialk Caustic Soda, Nialk TRICHLORethylene, Niagathal® (Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride).

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY

60 East 42nd Street

New York 17, N. Y.

Ethylene, Glycol—Green, Chrome

Ethylene, glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
Monomethyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .29¼- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine 85-88% dms., c.l., dlvd E. 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb lots lb 6.75 7.30
smaller lots lb 7.35 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns, dms lb 1.40 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots. lb. 2.20 - 3.25
Euphorbia herb, bls lb .15 .17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .17 - —
Czech, medium, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
soln., USP IX, chys. lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Caeodylate, NF, bots lb 13.00 -14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.25
42° Be, chys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07¼- .09
Citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms lb 3.45 - —
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works ton.34.75 -40.75
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .56 - .59
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .56 - .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33⅓
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28⅓
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .88 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
USP cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal.32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls gal. 4.00 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton.129.00 - —
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ton.125.00 - —
Formaldehyde, NF, 37%, (inhibited), methanol, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0675- —
l.c.l., works lb. .072 - .0725
tanks, dlvd lb. .04 - —
Zone 2, 12-15%, methanol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .071 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .043 - —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd lb. .04 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines. ton.19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.20.00 -21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.50-17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.17.50 -18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls l.c.l lb. .43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls. c.l lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .53 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .64 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .71 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .74 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .81 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .23 - .24
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd. bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 3.90 - —
standard, cns., dms lb. 3.65 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 3.90 - —
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb. 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls lb. .37 - —
Cochin, bgs. lb. .35 - .36
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. lb. No prices.
No. 2, bgs. lb. .48 - —
No. 3, bgs. lb. .47 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .35 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½- —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½- —
renderers' 115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
Bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
207-236, c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
267-293, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, works lb. .23 - .23¼
soapiye, 80%, tanks, works lb .21 Nom.
refd., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09¼
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd lb. .05¾ Nom.
house, tanks, dlvd lb. .03¾ Nom.
white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- —
not all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.20 - —
Chrome, CP, dark light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis. lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —

A very important page for your Chemical Data Book!

JEFFERSON CHEMICALS

Ethylene Oxide—A highly reactive chemical intermediate, for use as a starting material in the manufacture of acrylonitrile and nonionic surface active agents; a sterilizing agent and fumigant.

Ethylene Glycol—For use as a nonvolatile antifreeze; a heat transfer medium; a raw material in the manufacture of low-freezing dynamite; a starting material for the production of synthetic fibers and alkyd resins; a plasticizer; a constituent of hydraulic fluids; and a general solvent and chemical intermediate.

Ethylene Dichloride—For use as an ingredient of tetraethyl lead fluid, a fruit degreening compound and agricultural fumigant; a solvent for fats, oils and waxes; a metal degreaser; a spotting agent for textile cleaning; a chemical intermediate for use in resin manufacture and in other processes.

Diethylene Glycol—For use as a dehydrating agent for natural gas; a moistening agent for tobacco, glue and gelatin; a textile lubricant and coupling agent; a solvent in textile dyeing and printing; a constituent of hydraulic fluids; a heat transfer medium.

Monoethanolamine—For use as a gas scrubbing agent for recovery of hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide; a chemical intermediate in the manufacture of various surface active agents, rubber chemicals and other materials; a vehicle in the manufacture of antibiotics.

Diethanolamine—For use as an intermediate in the manufacture of surface active agents used in textile specialties, herbicides, petroleum demulsifiers, etc.; as a gas scrubber in refinery operations; as a rubber chemicals intermediate.

Triethanolamine—For use as an intermediate in the manufacture of surface active agents used in textile specialties, waxes and polishes, herbicides, petroleum demulsifiers, cosmetic preparations, cement additives, cutting oils, etc.; as a rubber chemicals intermediate.

Nonyl Phenol—For use as an anionic and nonionic surface active agent intermediate; as a starting material for the manufacture of lubricating oil additives, stabilizers, petroleum demulsifiers, oil-soluble phenolic resins and plasticizers.

Morpholine—For use in the manufacture of surface active agents, rubless waxes and polishes, rubber curing agents, corrosion inhibitors, antioxidants, catalysts, plasticizers, dyes, agricultural chemicals, separating agents, bactericides, pharmaceutical chemicals and textile lubricants.

Ethylene Carbonate—For use as a solvent for acrylonitrile polymers, lignin, nitrocellulose, nylon, vinylidene chloride-acrylonitrile copolymer, cellulose acetate and other polymeric materials; in the preparation of agricultural chemicals, resins, fungicides, pharmaceuticals and plasticizers.

Propylene Carbonate—For use in hydraulic fluids; as a solvent for cellulose resins, bisphenol resins and other polymeric materials; and as an intermediate in the preparation of agricultural chemicals, resins, fungicides, pharmaceuticals and plasticizers.

Glycerine Carbonate—For use as an intermediate in the production of glycidol; as a solvent for cellulose acetate, nylon, nitrocellulose and polyacrylonitrile; and as an extractive solvent in certain aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbon separations. Available in trial lot quantities.

Polyethylene Glycols—For use in lotions and creams; vehicles for antibiotics, dentifrice active agents, antihistamines, antiseptics, fungicides, anesthetics, peroxides and sulfa drugs; lubricant for suppositories; and as an extender in cold hair-waving solutions.

Most products shipped in tank cars, tank wagons and 55-gal. drums. Write your nearest Jefferson office for technical information, availability and price schedules. Samples are available for your investigation.

"Essential Chemicals from Hydrocarbon Sources"

Jefferson CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
260 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

Branch Sales Offices: Chicago, Houston, Charlotte
West Coast Sales Agent: Nelson A. Howard Jr., Los Angeles
Plant: Port Neches, Texas
Other Stock Points: Chicago, Houston, Charlotte; Port Reading and Tenafly, New Jersey

Green, chrome, reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40¼ - —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green)
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls. lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs lb. .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe)
Arabic amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .22 - .23
powd., USP, bbls. lb. .27 - .28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs. lb. .23 - —
No. 2, bgs. lb. .18½ - .20
No. 3, bgs. lb. .16½ - .18
Manila C, bgs. lb. .42 - .44
CBB, bgs. lb. .37 Nom.
DBB bgs. lb. .33 - .35
DK, bgs. lb. No Stocks
dust, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .23 - .25
WS, bgs. lb. .34 - .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .24 - .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .34 - .36
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 - .22
sorts, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Pontianak, chips, bgs. lb. .28 - —
nubs, bgs. lb. .39 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs. lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs. lb. .16½ - .17½
E, bgs lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs. lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .08 - .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .11 - .13
pale chips, bgs. lb. .13½ - .14½
nubs, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Siam, cs. lb. .37 - —
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .43 - .45
No. 2, bbls. lb. .27 - .29
No. 3, bbls lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W Va lb. .15½ - —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Guar, food grade, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .50
tech. grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .32 - —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .55 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .45 - —
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .40 - —
Locust bean, powd., bgs. lb. .28 - .30
Myrrh, cs. lb. .38 - .40
Opium (see O)
Olibanum siftings, cs. lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs. lb 22 30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.50
No. 2, cs. lb. 2.55 - 2.60
No. 3, cs. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs., trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C ton. 20.30 - —
terra alba., dom., paper bgs., same basis ton. 19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C. ton. 16.00 - —
imp. English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton. 60.00 -62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .28 - .32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns. lb. 4.10 - 4.50
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls. lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .14¾ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .14¾ - —
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works lb. 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .222 - —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
Hb. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .15½ - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .15½ - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 4.00 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
a-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 44.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo. 400.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo 80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works. kilo. 90.00 -95.00

Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz. 8.50 - —
Methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 5.65 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastine, bots oz. 29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots. oz. 29.50 -31.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots. bot. 1.93 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La. lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La. lb. 3.00 - 3.30
85%, ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms. gram. 6.00 - —
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms. gram. 6.00 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E. lb. .30½ - .32½
dlvd. W. lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .202 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls., dms. lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .77½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .79½ - —
Hydroxycitronelial, cns lb. 7.65 - 7.90
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 11.00 -12.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 10.50 -11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots. lb. 17.00 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd. lb 5.00 - —
cms., dlvd. lb. 4.50 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. 1.45 - —
resub, USP, dms., jars lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. lb. 5.55 - 5.85
b-Ionone, cs. lb. 6.00 - 7.70
Methyl (see under M).
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 8.50 - 9.00
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 10.00 -10.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .30 - .35
Iron Compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .62 - .95
Formate, dms. lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ - —

Green, Chrome, Reduced Color—Juniper, Tar

Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 4.40 - 4.75
Isoniazid powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo 23.00 -25.50
smaller lots kilo 24.00 26.00
Isopentane, comi. grade, tanks, f.o.b Tex refy gal. .15½ - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dvld. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .74 - .81
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-)
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 1.25

J

Jalap root NF, bls lb 38 .55
powd., bbls., bxs lb 49 - .68
Juniper berries, bgs. lb 18 - 20
Tar, NF, dms lb. 42 - 60

Buying ETHYL ALCOHOL?

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SHELL CHEMICAL

1 **You get extremely pure** alcohol. Meets U.S.P. requirements and is widely used in food and drugs.

2 **Fast delivery is assured** because of denaturing facilities in key locations.

3 **You can save money** through multi-solvent buying in compartment trucks or tank cars.

4 **Available in all major formulations,** including a proprietary solvent.

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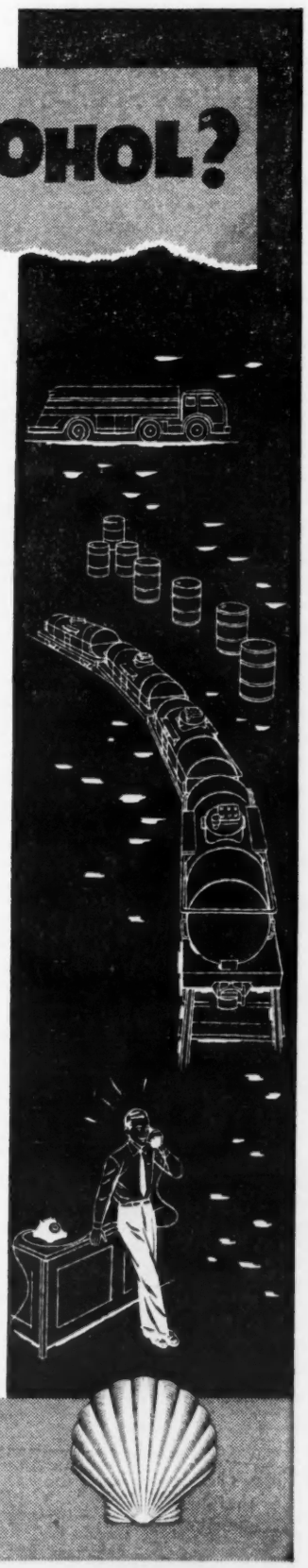

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
CHEMICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE
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Kaolin—Naphthalene, Crude, Imp.

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China).
NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib., dms. lb. .15½- .17½
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .15 - —

L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .23¼- —
Edible lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.
fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼- —
USP lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .28 - .30
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .26 - .28
hydrous, dms., works lb. .25 - .27
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .10¾- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 - .23
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls lb. .11½- —
Portuguese, bls. lb. .11 - —
Turkish, bls. lb. .26 - —
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .65½- —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ord., bls lb. .16 - .20
select., bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls lb. .22 - —
gran., bbls lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Chloride, dms. lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate fused, 26%% Pb, dms. lb. .33 —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .15 - —
St. Louis lb. .1480- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33¾- —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .34¾- —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .35¾- —
Prices ex wnse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .1580- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1630- —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17 - —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .21 - —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .27½- —
Nitrate, bbls lb. .22½- —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls lb. .38¾- .44¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .32½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate).
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead, white, basic sulfate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb., dms lb. .15 - —
24% Pb., dms lb. .19½- —
solid, 30% lb. .23¼- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .16 - .19¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20¼
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- .17½
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .16½
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb. 12.95 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls lb. .10 - .12
gran., bbls lb. .15 - .17
powd., bbls lb. .12 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan, N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point ton. 18.71 - —
Hydrated bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 20.21 - —
Spray, bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 23.21 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 6.40 - 7.65
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92% dms lb. 6.15 - 7.95
96-98%, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works lb. 1.58 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., dlvd., lb. 3.10 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
without leaves, bls lb. .35 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton. 59.00 -60.00
extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis, ton. 56.00 -56.50
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb 1.65 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.16 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works lb. .85 - 1.12½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - 1.13½
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., tech., cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. 1.05 - 1.10½
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.17½- —
ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.13½- —
less ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.23½- —
Hydride powd., dms., works lb. 14.00 - —
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, or works, frt. alld lb. .90 - .90½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .91½- .93
Manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 1.70
Silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
ton lots, works lb. .43½- —
less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.05 - 1.45
Titanate, dms., works lb 1.15 1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 0.8¼ 08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb higher
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .75 - —
Lobeline sulfate, lots., works oz. 29.50 -33.50
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., c.l lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., c.l lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., c.l lb. 18½- —
solid, No. 1, boxes, l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs. lb 2.00 2.25
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots kilo 140.00 150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls lb. 1.45 - 1.70
West Indian, No. 1, bls lb. 1.55 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works lb. .25¼ .26
syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 —
extra light, works lb. .29¼- .30
USP, light, ctns lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton. 38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .13
truckloads, frt. equald lb. .11 —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¼- —
t.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. frt equald lb. .14 .15
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton 50.00 —
l.c.l., works ton. 55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 1.37
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .28½- .297
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .49 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 with-drawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .96 - .98
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .26 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root, bls lb. .38 - —
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works ton. 91.50 - —
paper bgs., works ton. 88.00 - —
dms., works ton. 94.00 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms. lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .37½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .24 - —
precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton. 80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E ton. 87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 71.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 71.00 - —
Mannitol, coml., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
single dm., works lb. .65 - —
ton-lots, works lb. .62 - —
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram. .044 - .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 9.00 - —
syn., USP, racemic, cns lb. 5.45 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms. ton lots works frt. alld lb. .40 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .42 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.90 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP).
Metal, 76 lb. per flask, net flask 262.00 -264.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c. higher.
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .51 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan areas, gal. .33 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., man., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J gal. .27½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. man., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .33 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetretramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers dms cs. frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .45 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .43½- —
l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .41¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol)
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.59 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis., 15,400 cps.), 50-lb., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .45 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .62 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms. any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 33.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms lb. 5.30 - —
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt, equald with Belle, W. Va. lb. .36½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.60 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Roseaniline, chloride, NF fib. dms., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.64 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .68 - —
2-Methylbenylamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., cs., works lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 200-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 —
Methylparaben (see Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue)
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. R. ½c. higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher
Milk powder, non-fat, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. .12 - .1535
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .14 - .1610
whole, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .27 .31
Sugar (see Lactose).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits)
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10 - .10½
New York gal. .12 - —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 8.80 - —
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
tech., kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.25 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylortnotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic)
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns. oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns. oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb. lots cns lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.43 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. No prices.
English, yellow, bgs lb. .13 - —
Montana, oriental, bgs. lb. No prices.
yellow, bgs lb. No prices.
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 60.00 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock lb. 82.00 - —
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton. 56.00 - —
extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. No prices.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald. lb. .06¼- —
78° bgs., c.l., game basis lb. .06¾- .07½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - .07¾
tanks, same basis lb. .06¼- .07
imp., 78°, large lots lb. .06¾ Nom.

Naphthalene, refd., dms., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .11½- .12½
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .12½- .13½
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- .11¾
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .13¾- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech. bbls., c.l., works, lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb.35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .60 - —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. 1.20 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.45 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic)
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .77 - .90½
Carbonate bbls., dlvd lb. .73¾- .81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .38½- .46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .68 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works, lb. .64½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .76 - —
green, bbls lb. .76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼- .38¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted, kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
Niger seed, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 5.00 - —
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms lb. .60 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld, lb. .51½- —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, 37%N, tanks, frt. equald., per ton of product basis ton. 46.50 - —
40.8%N, tanks, same basis ton. 51.15 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.10 - 5.10
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 2.75 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls, frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
tanks, works lb. .22¾- —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 - .36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .36 - .38
Chinese, bgs lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .41 - .42
West Indian, bgs lb. .37 - —
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

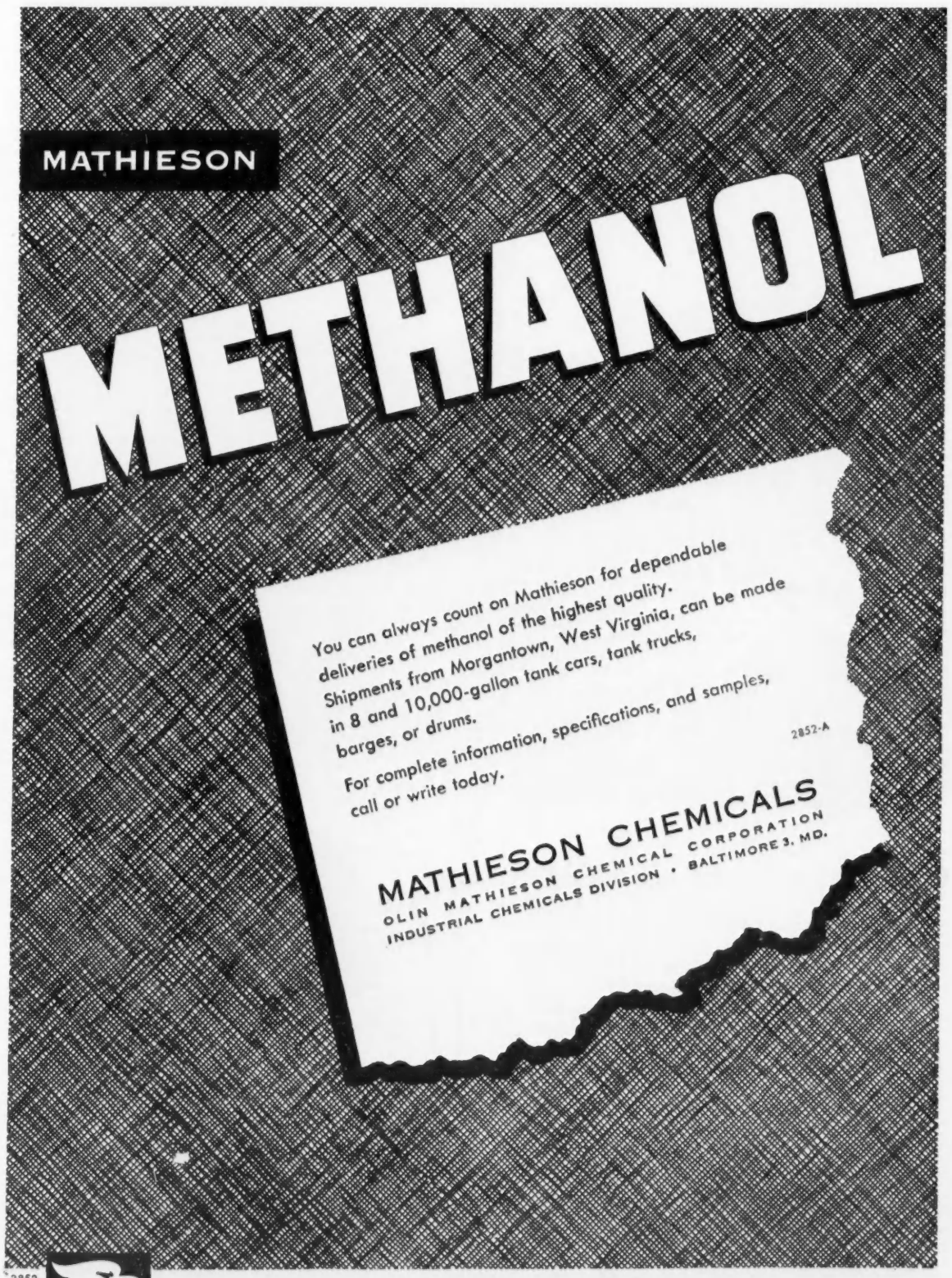
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .62 - .80
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Angelica root, bots lb. 66.00 -100.00
seed, bots lb. 56.00 -95.00

Oil, aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .38 - .45
Avocado, cns lb. 3.25 - —
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. .15¼- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.85 - 2.20
55-60%, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.50
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns, lb. 8.50 -11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.50 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns lb. 1.75 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.70 - 5.60
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.10
redist., USP, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Calamus, bots lb. 12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .40 - .60
white, dms lb. .28 - .50
Cananga, native, cns lb. 7.85 -10.95
rectified, cns lb. 12.00 -14.75
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 32.00 -50.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor blown, dms., c.l. lb. .1950- —
l.c.l. lb. .2000- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2160- —
l.c.l. lb. .2210- —
tanks lb. No prices.
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2010- —
l.c.l. lb. .2060- —
tanks lb. No prices.
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .1475- —
l.c.l. lb. .1525- —
tanks lb. No prices.
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .13¾- —
Oil, castor, sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .11½- .12
75%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .14½- .15
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .1700- —
l.c.l. lb. .1750- —
tanks lb. No prices.
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l lb. .1850- —
l.c.l. lb. .1900- —
tanks lb. No prices.
Cedarleaf, USP XII, cns., dms lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.00
Celery seed, bots lb. 12.50 -20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 90.00 -180.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Cinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb. 25.00 -65.00
leaf, crude, dms lb. 1.30 - 2.00
USP cns., dms. (Cassia) lb. No stocks.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. 1.05 - 1.70
Java, true, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Java-type, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.50
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms. lb. 2.85 - 4.00
leaf, crude, dms lb. 1.30 - 2.00
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .12⅛- —
Pac. Coast lb. .11⅛- —
refd., Cochin type, tax incl. ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .19½- —
deodorized tax incl non ret. dms., c.l lb. .21½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .11 - —
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.50 - 1.60
Copaiba, cns lb 1.70 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb. 14.75 -17.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .13 - —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .04¾- —
refd., salad, dms lb. .18 - .18½
tanks lb. .16½- —
Costus, bots lb. 8.00 - —

Oil, cottonseed, crude, tanks, South East lb. .13 Nom.
Valley lb. .12¾ Nom.
Texas lb. .12¼- .12⅝
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .04¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .02 Nom.
refd., salad, dms lb. .18 - .18½
tanks lb. .16½- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cubeb, cns lb. 4.25 - 6.25
Cumin, bots., cns lb 4.15 5.75
Cypress bots lb 5.30 —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots lb 2.80 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.50 - 5.00
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns lb 5.50 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF rectified, 70-80%, dms lb. 70 - 1.00
60-90%, dms lb 85 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns lb 2.30 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns lb 2.25 3.00
Fish, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1300- .1350
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1530- .1580
light-pressed, dms lb. .1150- .1200
tanks lb. .1000- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. 08 .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. 09 .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. 09 .10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SULPHUR • AMMONIA • NITRATE OF SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA • CARBON DIOXIDE • SODIUM CHLORITE • CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE

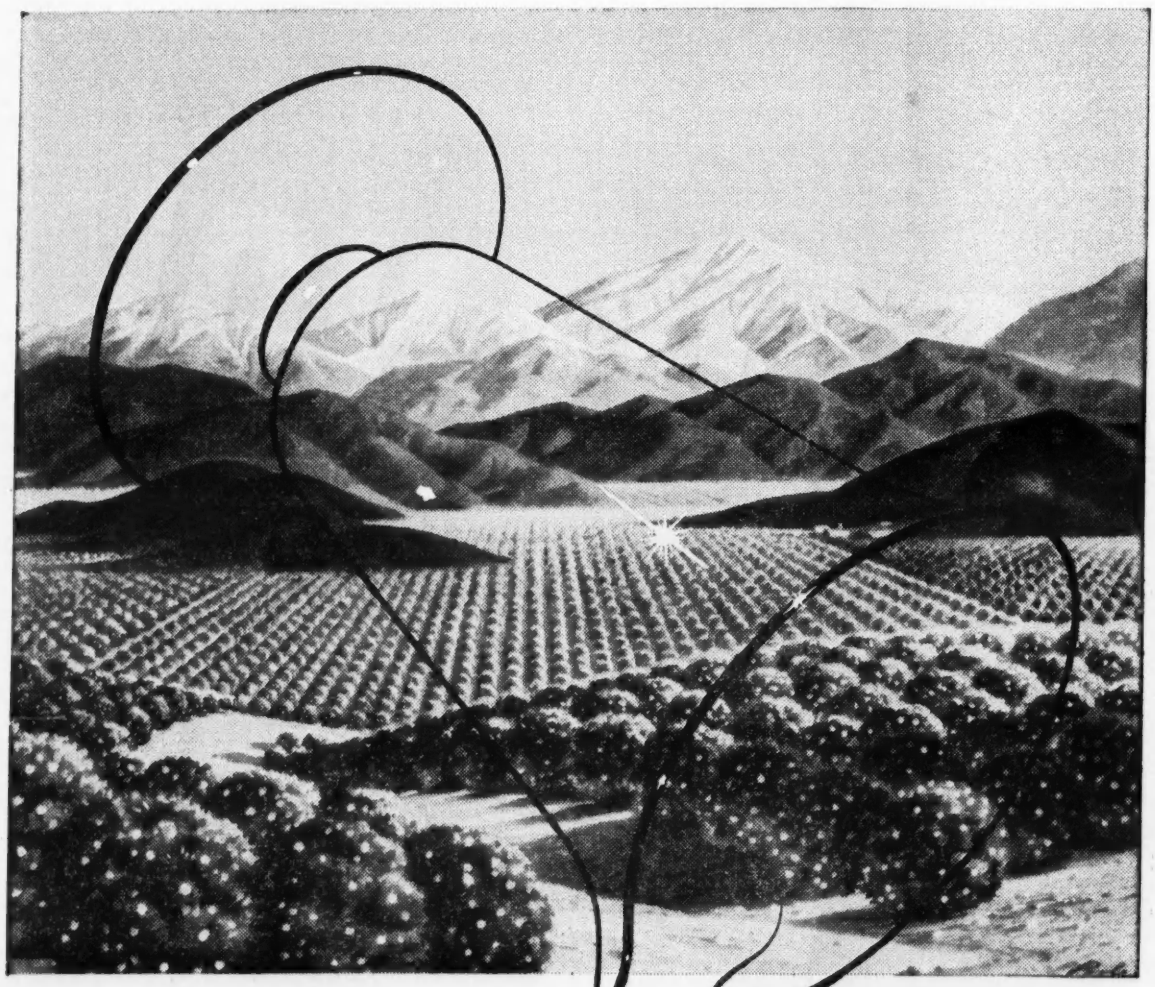
Oil, Fishliver—Ortho-tertiary-amyphenol

Oil, fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms, 1,000,000 units. .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 .14
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 .14
300,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units . .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.. .12 .14½
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots ..... oz. 5.75 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns ..... lb.11.50 -14.00
Bourbon, cns. ..... lb.11.75 -14.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots. ..... lb.15.50 -20.00
Grapefruit, dms. ..... lb. 2.00 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms ..... lb. .14¾- .16½
extra, winter, strained, dms .. lb. .17¼- .19
prime, burning, dms ..... lb. .18¾- .20¼
Guaiacwood, cns ..... lb 1.40 1.90
Hemlock, cns. ..... lb. 2.10 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 4.00
twice rectified, bots ..... lb. 3.60 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns. ..... lb. .38 - .55
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms, cns. .... lb 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns ..... lb. 2.85 - 3.55
Lavender, Flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns. .... lb. 2.85 - 4.60
38-40% ester, cns .... lb 9.50 -13.20
40-42% ester, cns..... lb.10.00 -16.50
Spike, Spanish, cns..... lb. 1.85 - 2.30

Oil, lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Messina, cns. ..... lb. 4.85 - 9.80
terpeneless bots ..... lb.32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms..... lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns..... lb 3.70 - 4.60
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns. ..... lb. 3.00 4.75
West Indian, cs. ..... lb. 3.00 - 4.75
expressed, West Indian, cns.. lb. 7.00 - 8.00
terpeneless, bots lb.29.50 -100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y.. lb. .1605- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis.... lb. .1330- —
New York ..... lb. .1455- —
tankwagon, New York..... lb. .1485- —
Boiled linseed oil: 006c. per lb higher
Mace, dist., cns., dms. ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.60
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic Coast.. lb. .07½- —
Gulf ports, f.a.s..... lb. .08 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms. ..... lb. .18 - —
syn., bots..... lb 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms .. lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms..... lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms..... lb. .30 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots..... lb.85.00 -310.00
Spanish, bots. ..... lb.32.50 -85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms. lb. 3.10 - 4.50
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Ocotea cymbarum, dms. ..... lb. .87 - 1.50
Oiticica, liq., dms..... lb. .15¼- .15¾
tanks ..... lb. .13¾- .14¼
Oleo, extra, dms. ..... lb. .14¾- .15
Olibanum, bots. ..... lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots..... lb. 8.00 - —

Oil, olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty paid.. gal. 2.30 - 2.40
Tunisian, same basis..... gal. 2.20 - 2.25
Orange, sweet, dist., cns..... lb. .50 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms. ..... lb. .55 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms. ..... lb. .50 - 1.25
Messina, cns. ..... lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms.. lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots..... lb.65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns..... lb. 1.75 - 2.85
Palm, clarif., dms..... lb. .13 - .13½
kernel, denat., tanks..... lb. .11⅞- —
Palmarosa, cns. ..... lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F, tanks, East Coast refy.. gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms..... lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .17¾ Nom.
refd., dms. ..... lb. .23¼- .23½
tanks ..... lb. .21¼- —
Pennyroyal, USP imported, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms. ..... lb. 7.15 - 8.65
redist., USP, dms. ..... lb. 7.45 - 9.25
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms.. lb. 3.50 - 4.80
Pimento, berry, NF, dms..... lb. 4.20 - 8.00
leaf, cns. ..... lb. 2.60 - 3.10
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .11¼- —
ex-whse. ..... lb. .1325- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C.. lb. .163 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars ..... lb. .16 - —
Red (see Acid, oleic).

Oil, rice, bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l.. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .14 - —
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots..... oz.43.50 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms. lb. .60 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms..... lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast. lb. .1910- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .1760- —
Sage, clary, bots. ..... lb.18.50 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 4.60 6.00
Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Sandalwood, NF, cns. ..... lb.17.50 - —
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .09 Nom.
Sassafras, artif., dms ..... lb. .85 - 1.25
nat., dom., USP, dms..... lb. 1.75 - 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
Savin, cns. ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns..... lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works. gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works..... gal. .44 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns..... lb.27.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .11½- .11⅝
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.. lb. .05¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y..... lb. .02 - —
refd., alkali, dms..... lb. .15½- .15¾
tanks ..... lb. .14 - —
clarified, dms. ..... lb. .15 - .15¼
tanks ..... lb. .13½- —
salad, dms. ..... lb. .16 - .16¼
tanks ..... lb. .14½- .14⅝
Spearmint, USP, dms. ..... lb. 4.50 - 5.30
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms. lb. .1625- .1650
tankcars ..... lb. .1450- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms..... lb. .1525- .1550
tankcars ..... lb. .1350- —
Spruce, cns., dms..... lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .03½- —
tanks, works..... lb. .02½- —
dist., dms., c.l., works..... lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .06¼- —
refd., dms., c.l., works..... lb. .06½- .06¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works ..... lb. .05¼- .05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms..... lb. .12¼- .14
Tangerine, Floridian, dms..... lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Tansy, dms. ..... lb. 7.50 - 8.40
Tar acid (See T's).
Pine, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .528 - .538
l.c.l., works..... lb. .601 - —
whse. ..... lb. .712 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .427 - .438
rectified, NF, drs., incl., l.c.l., works, South.. gal. 1.07 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C.. gal. 1.15 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms..... lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns..... lb. 1.95 - 4.00
tech., white, cns..... lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. ..... lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .29 - .29½
tanks, N. Y. ..... lb. .27½ Nom.
domestic mills ..... lb. .26½ Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. ... lb. .28 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. ..... lb.13.00 -17.00
Haitian, cns. ..... lb.10.50 -17.50
Java, cns. ..... lb.22.50 -40.00
Wheat, germ., 5-gal. dms .... gal.10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.. gal. .51½- .54⅛
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 52½- .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .58⅛
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½- .56⅛
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .59⅛
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .62⅛
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .65⅛
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .68⅛
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .71⅛
175-185 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis.. gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns.. lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern, cns lb. 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormwood, cns. ..... lb. 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. .. lb.17.00 -30.00
extra, bots ..... lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots..... lb. No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls. ..... lb. .10¾- .11
Opium, USP, cns ..... lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. ..... lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns..... lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.. lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul.. lb. .31 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. rac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline toner..... lb. 1.30 - —
vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis.. gal. .69½- .73
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works.. lb. .2035- .2060
Molybdated, bbls ..... lb. .45 - —
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs..... lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls..... lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls..... lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls..... lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .40 - .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthopehenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).



Oranges are not all alike...

There are as many different varieties of oranges as there are apples. They differ in physical appearance, juice character, peel flavor and in the many constituents which make up the component parts of the fruit. Many oranges that may be comparable in some characteristics may differ widely in others and, in some respects, one may be three or four times as potent as the other.

That is why Exchange Brand California Oil of Orange is the standard the world over for orange flavor excellence. You not only get the benefit of Exchange experience, technical skills and vast fruit resources, but Exchange Brand Oil of Orange is made only from California oranges with peel oil that is far richer in flavor strength and more intense in the aromatic constituents which are universally accepted as true orange flavor.

The cost of flavor is so small, why risk the quality of your product for penny economy? Protect its valuable reputation with the consistent quality and distinctive California feature of Exchange Brand Oil of Orange.

Exchange®
OIL OF ORANGE U.S.P.

Sunkist Growers

PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT · ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA • *Produced by* The Exchange Orange Products Co. · Ontario, California
Distributed in the U.S. exclusively by
DODGE & OLCOTT, INC., 180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y. • FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC., 76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.

Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. 19 —
Ouabain, USP, bots. gram 3.00 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.75 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb 4.00 —
Pancreatin USP bots lb 1.90 2.10
Papain, USP, African, bots lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Ceylon lb 3.00 3.50
Papaverine, nat or syn hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz 5.05 5.20
Sulfate, cns. oz 7.10 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Spanish, bgs lb. .36 - .37
Yugoslavian, bgs lb. .36 - —
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline)
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F. ASTM, solid, c.l., refy lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ATSM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845- —
125°-127°F. ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F,. ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
132°-134°. ASTM slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —

Prices for paraffin in bags and cns., c.l. 7.10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c. per lb. higher.

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .1075- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .1275- .1375
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l. works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15% dealers, dms., works lb. .50 - .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paratoluidine (see p-Toluidine).
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .36 - .40
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .53
Passion flower herb, bls. lb .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton. 78.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse. lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .04½- .05
Procaine bulk 1,000,000 units. .04½- .05
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .04½- .05
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .29
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex. refy gal. .14¼- —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs. lb. .43 - —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
Japanese, hontaka, bgs. lb. .32 - .33
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. .51 - .52
Mombasa, bgs., shipt. lb. .64 - —
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .30 - .31
Turkish, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
white, bgs. lb. .56 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imp., bls. lb. 1.10 - —
Pepsin NF, 1:3,000 bulk lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —
t.t., 1,000 gal. min., dlvd. E. lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .11 - —
dlvd. W. lb. .11½- —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05 - .05⅝
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06¾- .07
tanks, refy. lb. .03¼- .04¼
cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06½- .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08½- .08⅝
tanks, refy. lb. .04⅝- .05⅛
extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05¼- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, refy. lb. .03½- .04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06⅝- .07¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08⅞- .09⅛
tanks, refy. lb. .04⅞- .06
snow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07½- .07⅝
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09⅛- .09⅜
tanks, refy. lb. .05⅜- .05⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06¾- .07¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy. lb. .05 - .05⅞
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05¼- .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06⅞- .07⅛
tanks, refy. lb. .03½- .05⅛
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles. gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal. gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625- —
dlvd. N. J. gal. .52 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J. and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic)
VM&P, 225°-300°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .175 - —
Petroleum, naphtha, VM&P, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282°F., b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston gal. .25 - —
287°-386°F., b.r., 31°C., m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 - —
310°-344°F b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348°F. b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .35 - —
320°-360°F. b.r., 16°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F. b.r., 37°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F, b.r., 30°C, m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
352°-410°F b.r., 16.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
Petroleum, solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 358°-401°F. b.r., 25 C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret., ret., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - .18¼
l.c.l. works lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works lb. .14 - .16½
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. 12½- —
o-Phenetidine dms. works lb 1.00 —
p-Phenetidine dms. works lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms. 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium USP dms. 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —

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in industrial finishing use

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High quality Penola Solvents assure you these 6 important advantages:

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- *Controlled evaporation*
- *Balanced solvency*
- *Highest purity*
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- *Immediate availability*

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For expert technical assistance and any technical data you require regarding your industrial finishing problems, be sure to call the Penola Office nearest you.

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Phenol—Potassium Pentaborate

Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .15¾- .16¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- .17½
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - .15
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- .16¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .17
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- .14½
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms. c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
l.c.l. same basis lb. .18 .18½
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¾- .18¾
1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .18½- .19½
less than 1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .19½- .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .17
Phenolphthalein USP or yellow, bbls. dms. 2,000-lb lots. lb 1.10 —
smaller lots lb 1.12 1.17
Phenothiazine NF fib dms. c.r. frt adjusted lb. .39 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .41 - —
less than 2,100 lbs. same basis. lb. .43 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms. 100-lb. lots, works lb .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb 2.40 2.70
100% bots lb 4.00 4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb dms. works lb 1.10 —
smaller dms. works lb 1.15 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms. works lb 27.00 -37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. drms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms. frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine redist. dms., works lb. 2.00 —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .76 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.30 - —
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb 1.15 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb 3.95 4.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb 3.00 3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works. lb 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5 250-lb lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½- —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
tech., fib. dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 43.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.68½- —
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.08½- —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.73½- —
75-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.73½- —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.73½- —

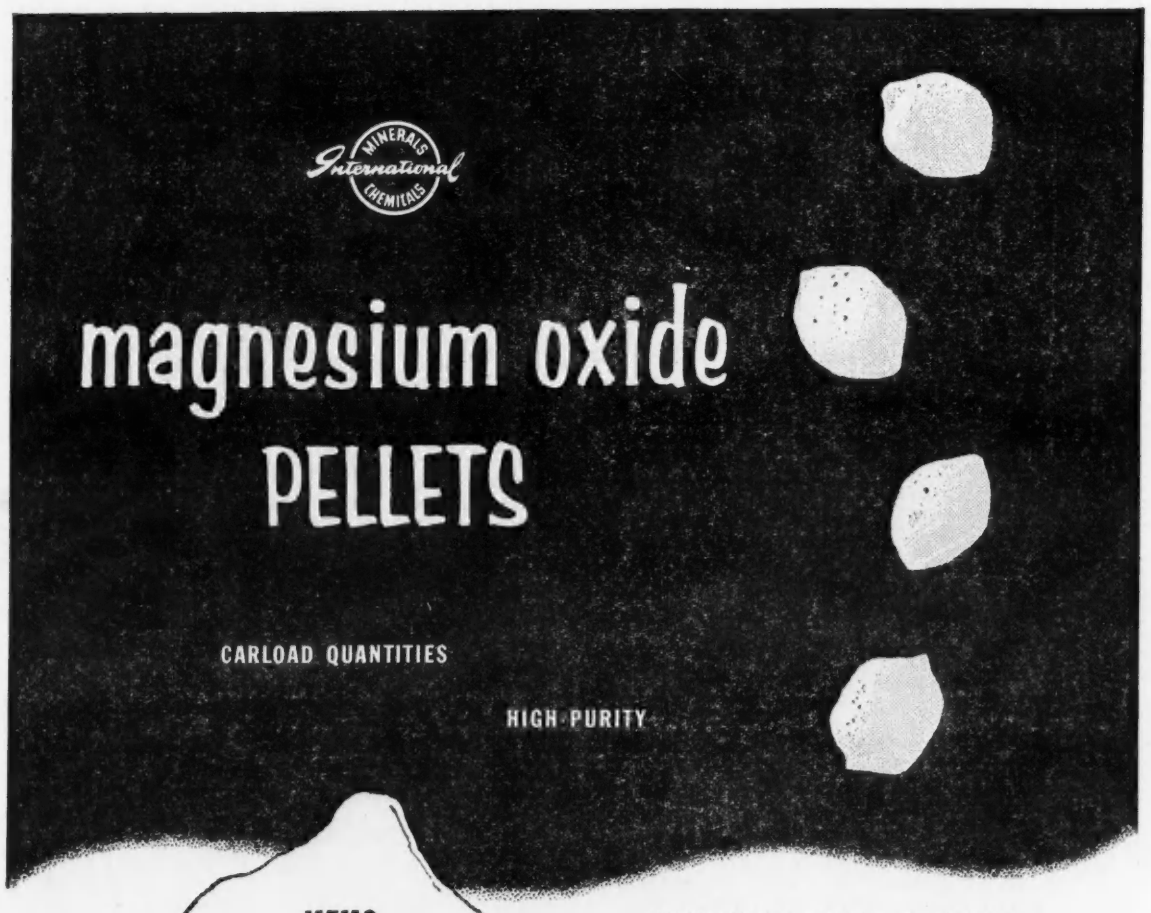
The above prices are based on fuel oil at $2.20 per bbl. and labor at $1.31.

Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms. lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, ogs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65 - .70
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - -
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5° dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 93%, dms., c.l., works, lb. 2.65 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 4.80 - 4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .83 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .74 - —
Pink root, bls. lb 3.00 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots kilo 3.00 8.50
Piperidine, dist., dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E. lb. 4.50 5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.70 - 4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works ton. 35.00 —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. 02¼- .03
Linseed dms lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. 04¼ .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works lb .05 Nom
Tall, dms., works lb. 03¾ 04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 80.00 Nom.
Pleurisy root, bls lb 45 50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb. 11.95 - —
Poke root, bls lb .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works, lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .18 - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .22½- —
Iranian, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .20½- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 -
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd. dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 15½ —
Potassium bichromate in dms ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt lb. .36½- —
dms., c.l. lb. .36 - —
smaller lots lb. .37 .40
imp., kgs lb. .27¼- .28
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .47 - —
25-200-lb. lots lb. .57 - .62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .35 - .36
Carbonate, N.F., gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11½- .12
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .12¼
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾- .13¼
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .35 - —
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms. lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd. dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms. lb. .41 - —
powd., dms lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45 - —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .455 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, drums, ton lots lb. .50 - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate dms lb. .75 - .79
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms. lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, June shipt. unit-ton. .17 - .1765
July forward unit-ton. .1765- .21
Metabisulfite, gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd. dms lb. .25 —
Muriate, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .36 - —
July forward unit-on. .38 - —
bgs., c.l., works, base price, ton 26.00 - —
July forward ton 27.20 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots, 100 lbs. 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -12.50
USP, gran., dms. lb. .18 - —

Potassium nitrate in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.

Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .33
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 189.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton. 293.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 298.00 - —

Powdered Potassium permonorate, $10.25 per ton higher.



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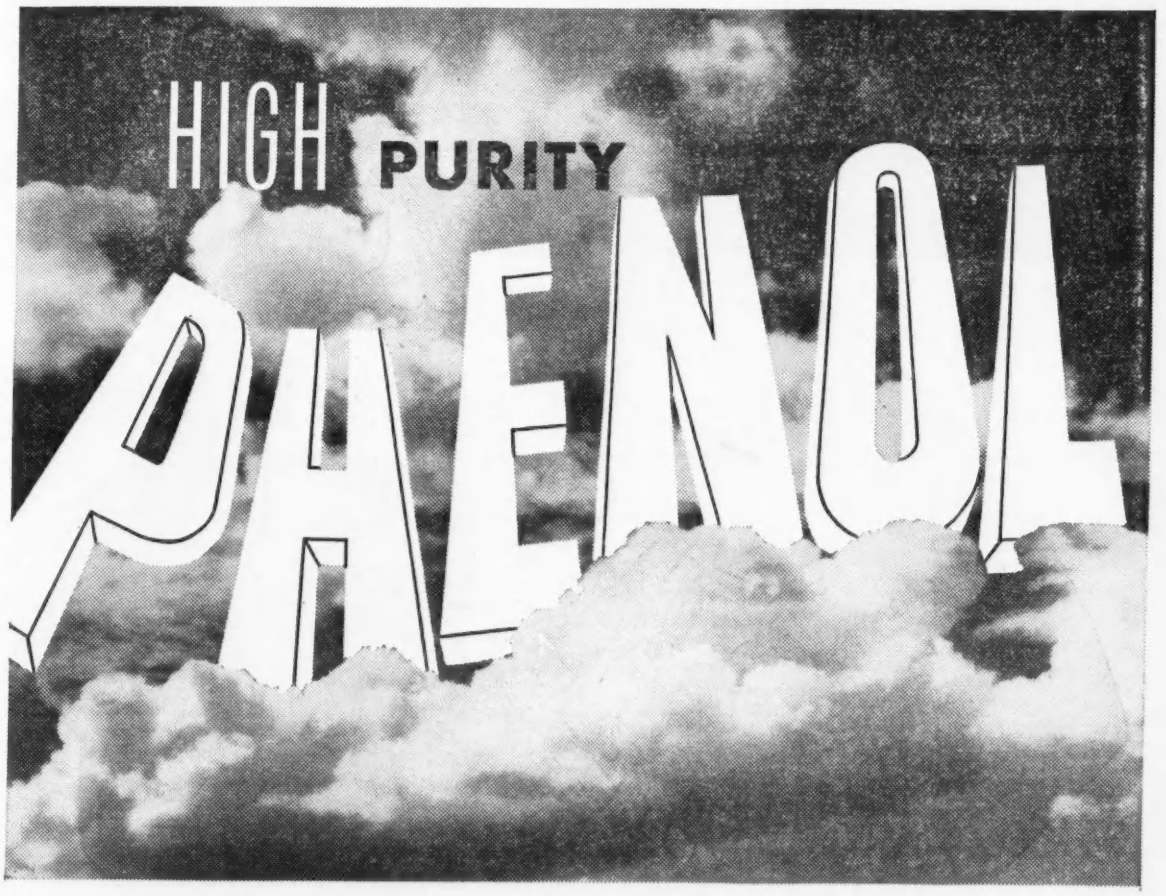
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
Permanganate, coml., dms., works,	lb.	.23½	.26½
USP, dms., works	lb.	.26½	.28
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works,	lb.	.18	—
1-ton lots, works	lb.	.20	—
Phosphate, tetrabasic, obls., works,	lb.	.16½	.18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).			
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).			
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	17.00	17.30
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	17.80	—
soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.80	—
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works	100 lbs.	6.55	6.95
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.45	—
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50	—
l.c.l., 5 dm. or more, works	100 lbs.	7.25	7.65
tanks, works	100 lbs.	6.15	—
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.45	—
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works	100 lbs.	7.20	7.60
bgs., c.l., works, June shipt.			
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.09	.10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.697	.763
Sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price,	unit-ton.	.64	—
July forward	unit-ton.	.67	—
NF VII cryst. dms	lb.	.31	.33
gran., dms	lb.	.18½	—
powder dms	lb.	.16½	.17
Sulfocyanide, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanide).			
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms.	lb.	.84	.94
tech., works	lb.	.77	.79
Titanate, ctrs., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.14½	—
1-ton lot or less, works	lb.	.14¾	—
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or tl. works	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46	—
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO, base price	ton.	13.45	—
July forward	ton.	14.00	—
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l.	lb.	.36½	—
5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.37	—
smaller lots	lb.	.37½	.42½
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib, dms., works	lb.	.39	.40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.52½	.55
Pregnenolone, bots	gram.	.45	—
Acetate, bots	gram.	.40	—
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	2.90	—
100-lb. lots	lb.	3.00	3.60
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots	gram.	.50	—
Acetate, bots	gram.	.70	—
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3,	gal.	.02½	—
N. Y. Harbor	gal.	.07¼	—
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.1075	—
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works	lb.	3.90	4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms.	lb.	2.30	2.40
Thiouracil bots., 50-kilo lots or more	kilo.	55.00	—
smaller lots	kilo.	55.10	55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.0825	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.095	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.07	—
Prices in West 1c. higher dlvd., on same basis.			
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½	—
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.15½	—
Psyllium seed, black, bgs.	lb.	.55	—
blonde, bgs.	lb.	.18	—
husks, bgs.	lb.	.40	—
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03⅝	.04¼
smaller lots	lb.	.03⅞	.04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.06½	—
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04	—
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton lots	lb.	.02½	.04
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.02½	.04
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb.	.25	.26
Pyrethrin, syn., (see Allethrin).			
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.45	—
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.65	—
liq. 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works	gal.	8.35	8.55
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works	gal.	41.75	42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works	lb.	9.80	9.90
purif., 20% dms., works	lb.	10.00	10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald	gal.	2.77	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	2.80	—
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.75	—
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots	gram.	.46	—
Pyrites, Canadian, works	long-ton.	3.00	3.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).			
Pyrogallol, NF, dms.	lb.	3.27	3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works	lb.	.20	—
black, dms., works	lb.	.12	—
mixed, mottled, c'ms., works	lb.	.13	—
shavings, amber, cs., works	lb.	No stocks.	
mixed colors, dms., works	lb.	.11	—
white, china, ivory, dms., works	lb.	.16	—
dense, opaque, dms., works,	lb.	.12	.15
translucent pastels, cs., works,	lb.	.14	—
transparent colorless, dms., works	lb.	.25	—
colors, dms., works	lb.	.15	—
USP, bots	lb.	9.50	—

Q

Quassia chips	lb.	.17	—
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l.,	lb.	.16½	.16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works,	lb.	.08¼	—
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra,	lb.	.12 23/64	—
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11 21/32	—
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40	—
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	—
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).			
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	2.00	Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.87	—
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.54	—
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.37½	—
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.63½	—
Hydrobromide NF cns. 50-oz. cns.	oz.	.47½	—
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns	oz.	.56	—
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.56¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.88	—
powd., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.98	—
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls, dms	lb.	2.00	3.00
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, obls.	lb.	1.75	—
resinated, bbls	lb.	1.50	—
arylid, deep shades, bbls	lb.	3.60	—
light shades, bbls	lb.	2.75	—
maroon, bbls	lb.	3.60	5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	4.30	—
light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	4.00	—
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.25	—
Red, cadmium lithopone, medium light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.05	—
orange shade, bbls, same basis	lb.	3.95	—
deep shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.93	—
light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.70	—
maroon shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.05	—
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.85	—
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.77	—
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.64	—
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco			
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).			
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)			
Eosin toner, bbls. works	lb.	1.60	—
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y	lb.	.12¾	—
Iron oxide, nat., 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.,			
Copley O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis	lb.	.04	.07½
syn. 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works	lb.	.85	—
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works	lb.	1.50	—
resinated, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	—
Red, lithol, Virginia type, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	—
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works	lb.	3.60	—
10,000-lb. lots, works	lb	4.22	—
smaller lots, works	lb	4.24	—
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	02½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	02¾	—
Naphthol ITR, bbls., works	lb.	5.25	—
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).			
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	06¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	07	—
Para, toner, bbls.	lb.	1.05	—
chlorinated, kgs	lb.	1.10	1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).			
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs	lb	5.35	—
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs.	lb.	6.15	—
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05¾	—
l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.06	—
ex whse., New York	lb.	.06½	—
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.60	—
light shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.60	—
Turkey, bbls., works	lb.	.62	—
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald	lb.	.24½	.25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works	lb.	.0350	.037
20%, bgs., works	lb.	.0475	—
25%, bgs., works	lb.	.0525	—
30%, bgs., works	lb.	.0550	—
35%, bgs., works	lb.	.0575	—
40%, bgs., works	lb.	.0625	—
Watchung-type, bbls	lb.	1.95	—
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-o-aminotoluene).			
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide red).			
Red saunders NF, powd., bbls	lb.	35	.40
Reserpine, cryst., bots	gram.	12.00	—



The Oronite manufacturing process permits the consistent marketing of a highly pure Phenol. Exceeding the U. S. P. congealing point specification of 39.0° C, Oronite's guaranteed minimum is 40.6° C—with actual shipments being regularly higher. This dependable high quality, at competitive prices, suggests Oronite as a leading Phenol source.

Oronite, with complete control of all basic raw materials in its manufacturing process is truly a 100% *basic source* of supply. Thus with Oronite you are assured of a reliable Phenol source, service and product when you need it.

Contact any Oronite office for further product and supply information.

A partial list of Oronite Products

Detergent Alkane	Wetting Agents	Purified Sulfonate	Para-Xylene 95%
Detergent Slurry	Cresylic Acids	Polybutenes	Ortho-Xylene
Detergent D-40	Gas Odorants	Acetone	Xylol
Detergent D-60	Lubricating Oil	Naphthenic Acids	Aliphatic Acid
Dispersant NI-O	Additives	Phthalic Anhydride	Hydroformer Catalyst
Dispersant NI-W	Sodium Sulfonates	Maleic Anhydride	Fuel Oil Additives

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

Basic Chemicals for Industry

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

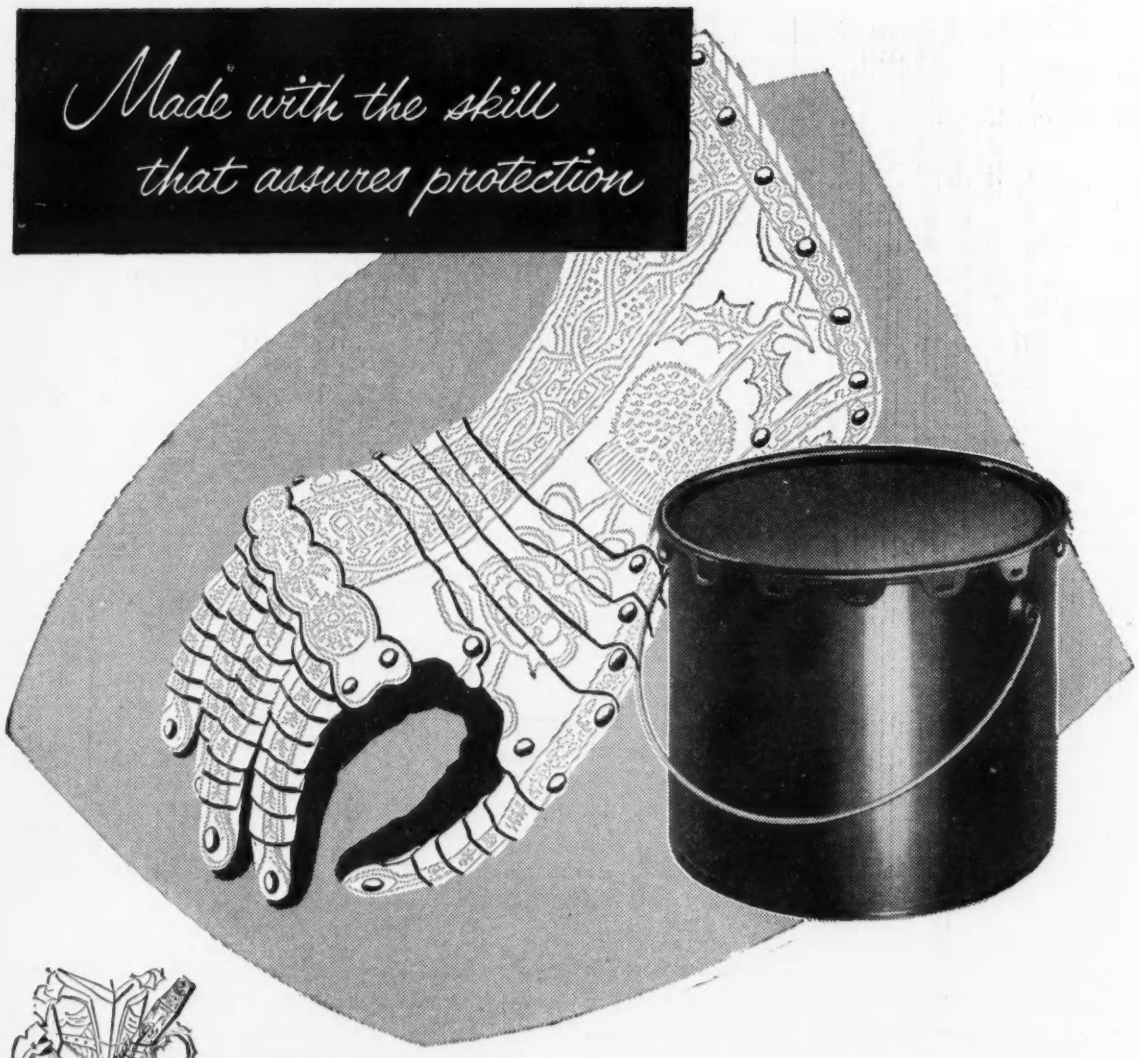
200 Bush Street, San Francisco 20, Calif. • 714 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles 15, Calif.
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York • 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill.
Mercantile Securities Building, Dallas 1, Texas • Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio

Resorcinol—Sodium Hyposulfite

Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. 77½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 3.00 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs lb. 15 .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 25.50 -34.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. 1.75 Nom.
powd., bbls lb. 2.50 Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd. kilo. 80.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo. 140.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, 100% basis lb. 10.00 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib dms., works, 30% basis lb. 3.00 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, exwhse lb .03 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib dms 25-kilo lots, kilo. 17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots kilo. 17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots kilo. 18.90 -20.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. 40 - 46¼
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000 lb lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1000 lb lots lb 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb 1.75 - 1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb. 35.00 -40.00
Safrol, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Sage, Cretan bgs lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Italian, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Sago flour raw, bgs lb. .06½- .06¾
refd., bgs lb. .08¼- .08¾
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF gran., bbls., kgs lb 1.10 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .99 - —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs, c.l 100 lbs. 1.17 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 - .66
powd., fib dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Sarsaparilla root, imp., Honduras, bls lb. .58 - .62
Mexican, bls. lb. .58 - .62
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .45 - —
select, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .95 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 10.25 -11.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 6.00 - 7.50
Senega root, bls lb. 2.35 - —
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 4.95 - —
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs lb. .25 - .26
nat., bgs. lb. .17½- —
Salvadorian, natural lb. .16½ —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .68 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .69 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots, lb. .54 - .56
No. 2, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .52 - .54
Superfine, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .51 - .52
TN, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .50 - .51
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works, exwhse ton. 45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs, c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .90¾- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .81¼- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .81⅝- —
500-oz. lots oz. .81¾- —
100-oz. lots lb. .82 - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .57¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .59¼- —
500-oz. lots oz. .59½- —
250-oz. lots oz. .60 - —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls lb. .45 - —
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls lb. .55 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.80 - 4.57
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.52
bulk, c.l. works 100 lbs 1.35 - —
Soda, caustic, solid, 76%, dms., c.l., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 5.45 - —
liq., 50%, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
Sal., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Alginate, NF, white powd. dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refd., bbls., works lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.50
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted. lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½- —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13¾- .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .14¼- .15½
soln., dms., works gal. .59 - .67
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 16.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo. 17.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots kilo. 17.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1790- —
Bisulfate, bulk., c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works lb. .35 - —
Carbonate, anhyd. (see Soda ash).
cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼- .11
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, bgs. lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms. lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26 - .30¼
USP, XVI gran., dms lb. .29½- .34
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾- —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1250- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1290- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works lb. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .80 - .83
tech., dms lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l lb. 1.55 - —
Hydride, dms., works lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
Hydroxide, tech. (see soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, USP (see Sodium thiosulfate).
pea crystals, bgs. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05



This 17th Century Gauntlet typifies the skillful craftsmanship of medieval armormakers. The expert positioning and attachment of adjacent parts permit all the necessary flexibility. The intricate carving and embossment give it a distinct, attractive appearance. And the careful design and workmanship assure the maximum protection. In battle and in jousts, combatants had to depend on the armorer's skill . . . often for their lives.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Containers provide dependable protection for your products. They are built of sturdy, high-quality J&L Steel Sheet. Careful manufacture assures accuracy in all fittings and closures. J&L containers have a trim appearance which can be decorated attractively with colorful designs and illustrations by means of J&L's lithographic process.

Coatings and lacquers are evenly applied—both inside and outside. J&L pails and drums are chemically treated to keep all surfaces clean and dry.

Depend on J&L Steel Containers for the protection your products require.

Order them through plants in leading industrial centers. You will find J&L service prompt and efficient.

CONTAINER DIVISION

405 LEXINGTON AVE.
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

Jones & Laughlin
STEEL CORPORATION

J&L STEEL

Sodium hyposulfite, tech., bgs., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms.....lb. 2.53 - 2.62
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works. lb. .21½- —
60% cbys., dms., works..lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, chys., dms., works, lb. .16¼- —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .20 - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.124.50 -129 50
Sodium metaborate, octanydrate in bbls. $24.50 per ton higher
Tetrahydrate, bbls., c.l., works, ton.199.50 - —
Metallic, bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .17 - .19
less than 14,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .175 - .195
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls. frt. alld.....lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.45 - 7.35
dms., c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.85 - 7.75
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.45 - 6.35
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.85
Molybdate, bbls., cbys., works..lb. .85 - .95
anhd., cryst., dms., works..lb. .70 - —
powd., dms., works.....lb. .85 - .92
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls. .....lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works..ton.47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ...ton.43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse....ton.51.25 - —
bulk c.l., same basis ton.47.75 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled .....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.75
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Oxalate, 88% bgs., works..100 lbs.10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .26 - .28
powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .25½- .32
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .178 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1910- .1960
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms. lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms.....lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.90 - —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs. 7.25 - —
tribasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.85 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide)
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.37½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald....100 lbs. 7.77½- —
Salicylate, USP, dms. .....lb. .68 - .71
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1...100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 .....100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., zone 1, dlvd ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.75
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 93° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.20
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., cms., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.15
tanks works ..100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works....ton.57.50 - —

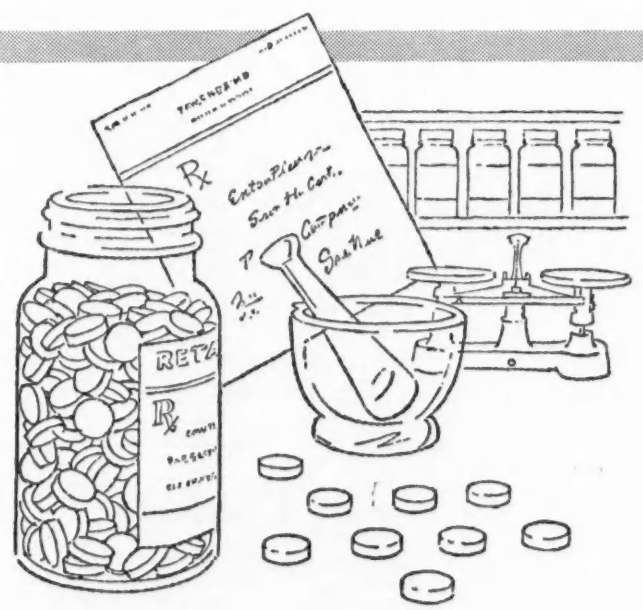
Sodium, silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .566 - .620
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works..... lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., E ton.52.00 - —
detergent grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton.31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms .... lb. .17½- .18
gran. fib. dms ..... lb. .17½- .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald. lb. .05¼- —
t.c.l., same basis ib. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 3.00 - —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
t.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .07 - —
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.110.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .03½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms ..... lb. .55 - .65
tech., anhyd., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
less than ton lot, works lb. .337 - —

Sodium, thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .12½- —
tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works... lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works .....lb. .10¾- —
1-ton or less, works.....lb. .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l.. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .42 - —
Trichloracetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E .. lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E.....lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.72½- —
l.c.l. same basis.....100 lbs. 8.12½- —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 9.40 - 9.80
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.05 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 9.80 -10.20
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.80 —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .30 - —

Sodium Hyposulfite—Spruce Extract

Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works .....lb. .25 - .26
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works .. lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¾- —
reg., 70%, aqueous dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
ton lots works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur ton.53.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns.....oz. .80 - .85
Spearmint leaves, dom. bls lb. .75 - —
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .05½- —

IN STEARATES, A SPECK OF DIRT THIS BIG •



. . . would add ingredients the doctor didn't order

Calcium and magnesium stearates are often used in molding pharmaceutical tablets, to keep them firm, avoid chipping. Which is surely among our strongest incentives to make sure that Metasap Stearates are invariably "the cleanest stearates made."

Metasap Stearates are also used in many things—in foods, in plastics, cosmetics, baby powders—where even a few tiny specks of foreign matter would be too many for the performance and the reputation of your products.

These are the reasons why, at Metasap, we use the most thoroughgoing series of fine screens, magnetic traps, and filters to be found in the industry. (We even filter the air.) Plus rigid quality control and the use of equipment which virtually rules out the chance of impurities to begin with.

For Stearates of supreme uniformity and quality, come to Metasap. Our technical service department will gladly advise and assist you.

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HARRISON, NEW JERSEY
Chicago, Ill. • Boston, Mass.
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London, Ont., Canada
A NOPCO Subsidiary

the cleanest stearates made

Send for our informative FREE book, "Metallic Soaps for Research and Industry."

Some industries served by Metasap

PAINT *makers solve pigment suspension problems with Metasap Stearates, producing primers and sanding sealers that have excellent filling qualities.*

LACQUER AND VARNISH *makers use Metasap Stearates to assure efficient flatting, and to obtain better finishes.*

PLASTICS *molders use Metasap Calcium, Zinc, and Barium Stearates to improve internal lubrication, which assures superior preforms, better finished products, and longer mold life.*

RUBBER *processors use Metasap Zinc and Magnesium Stearates to lubricate molds and prevent uncured stock from sticking.*

LUBRICANTS—*Grease makers use Metasap Stearates because these outstanding soaps afford a wide range of quality bases that help producers to meet any grease specifications.*

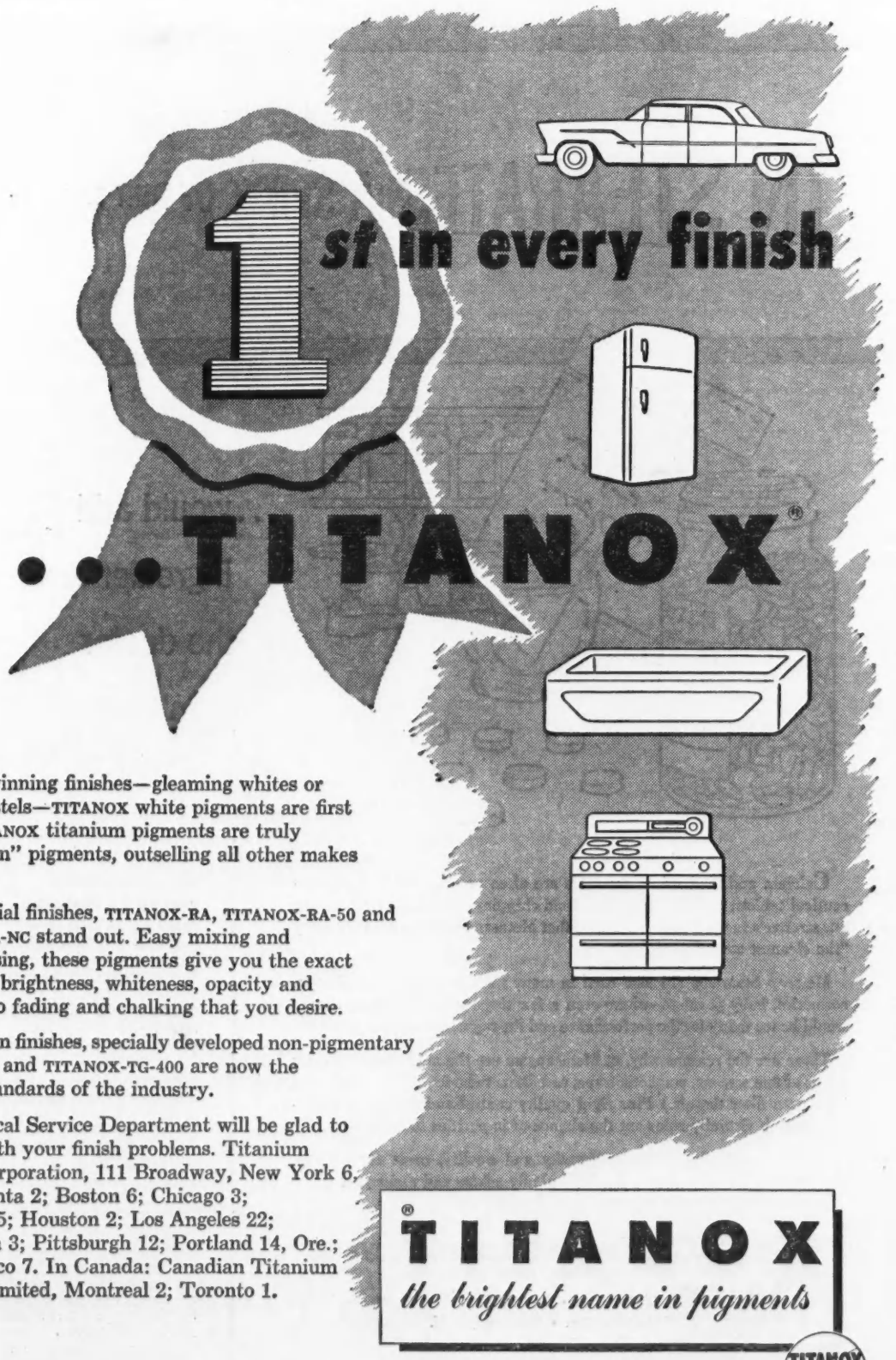
PAPER, *Textiles, Cosmetics, Food Processing, Pharmaceuticals, and many other industries call upon Metasap Stearates to perform important services.*

Squill—Titanium Dioxide Anatase

Squill, white, bls.....lb. .17 - .19
powd., bbls.. bxs.....lb. .18 - .21
St John's bread, edible, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .781 - .791
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E.....lb. 1.00 1.01
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .842 -1.061
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works. lb. .79 - .80
Sulfate, dms., works.....lb. .958 - .978
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.41 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 Nom.
l.c.l., spot.....lb. .09 - .09½
Rice, bgs., l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
Wheat, bgs. .....lb. .0755- .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.80 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .09 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works.....lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works .....lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works.....lb. .46 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots.lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.65 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin, K, bots.....oz.25.00 -25.50
G, (see Ouabaine, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 1c- oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
powd., 100-oz. lots.....oz. .85 - —
Styrax, USP, cs .....lb. .78 - .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis...lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots .....lb. 1.45 1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs., works .....lb. .0555- —
refd., white, bgs., refy., E ...lb. .0855- —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .76 - —
Sugar, raw (see Sucrose, crude).
Sulfabenzamide, dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms .....lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib. dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
powd., dms.....lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms. .....lb.11.60 -12.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals. lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-40 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms .....lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd. bots. tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms. lb. 2.85 - 3.00
powd., dms .....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines .....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls, mines .....100 lbs 2.65 - —
export, f.o.b vessels, Gulf crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract. long-ton.26.50 - —
ports long-ton.31.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton.28.00 -29.50
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines..100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald .lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03½- —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald .lb. .10 - .12
multi unit cars, works..lb. .0535- —
tanks, works .....lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., dlvd .....lb. .27 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equaled .lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03½- —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton.132.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock....ton.127.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald .lb. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.18.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.36.00 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 -32.00
l.c.l., works .....ton.30.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.33.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton.37.00 - —
imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd .....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd .lb. .07½- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¾- —
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s.....lb. .09 - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd .....lb. .07 - —
special tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l...lb. .08 - .08½
50%, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .09¼- .10
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse. lb. .07¾- .08¼
Siamese, top grade, bgs., ex wse. lb. .07½- .07¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis .....gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis .....gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l. same basis. gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms lb. .67½- .74
a-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
Terpineol, coml., dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
extra, dms .....lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms.....lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms.....lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba, (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots. gram. .70 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55 gal. dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .62½- —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd.....lb.12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd.....lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms .....lb. 4.00 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fit. dms. lb. 4.20 - —
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 3.50 - —
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo.80.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms. .kilo.80.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots..lb. .72 - —
less tons lots.....lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots. kilo.450.00 -500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs.....lb. .20 - —
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .09 - —
Thymol, fib. dms .....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Iodide, NF, dms.....lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Metal (straits).....lb. .98 - —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd... lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —



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For industrial finishes, TITANOX-RA, TITANOX-RA-50 and TITANOX-RA-NC stand out. Easy mixing and easy dispersing, these pigments give you the exact qualities of brightness, whiteness, opacity and resistance to fading and chalking that you desire.

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Our Technical Service Department will be glad to help you with your finish problems. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; Atlanta 2; Boston 6; Chicago 3; Cleveland 15; Houston 2; Los Angeles 22; Philadelphia 3; Pittsburgh 12; Portland 14, Ore.; San Francisco 7. In Canada: Canadian Titanium Pigments Limited, Montreal 2; Toronto 1.

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3058-A

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
Subsidiary of NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

Titanium dioxide, metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton. 120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton. 137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis. ton. 142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis. c.l. ton. 147.50 - —
Rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾- —
t.c.l. works lb. .43¾- —
tanks, works lb. .39¾- —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots. kilo. 149.65 - —
Acetate, bots. kilo. 136.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, dist., kgs. lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .61 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .33½- —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32 - —
petroleum, indust., 2° tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .35 - —
indust., 2° tanks, powd., fib., dms., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .26 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ref. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, cms., c.l., works lb. .67 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .68 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .11¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ref. cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .46¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43¾- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .47 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, 25-30% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., dms., dlvd. E. lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol bgs. l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —

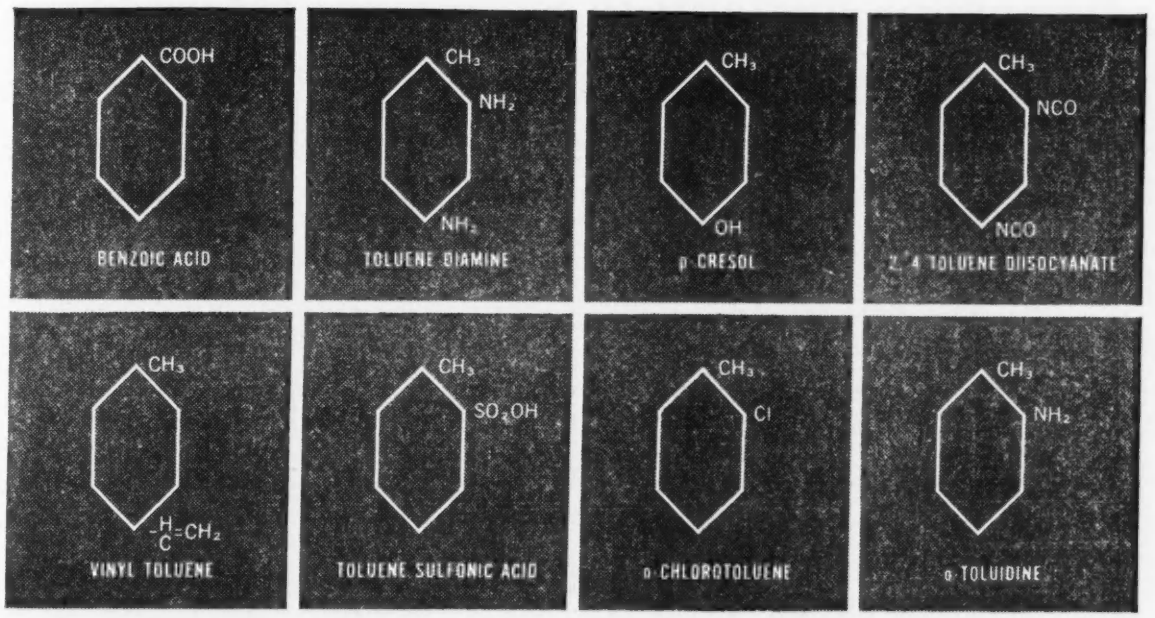
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .20½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .21½- —
Prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:75, dms., works lb. 6.25 - —
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works, kilo. 165.00 - —
Tungsten metal, powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd. lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. gram. .75 - .85

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N., indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., Zone 1, dlvd. ton. 12.000 - —
t.c.l., Zone 1, ex whse ton. 140.00 - —
agricultural, bgs., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 ton. 105.00 - 120.00
45% N. bgs., c.l., (30 tons), zone 1, dlvd. ton. 137.00 - —
Zone 2, dlvd. ton. 153.00 - —
Zone 1 prices are basis delivered Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and E. Zone 2 prices include all states west of Zone 1.
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton. 128.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis. ton. 126.50 - —
37 grade tankcars, same basis. ton. 155.50 - —
Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .38 - .40
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., exdock. ton. 73.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., exdock. ton. 46.00 - 48.00
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .07¾- —
Vanadium pentoxide tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins. lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Mexican, cuts, tins. lb. 8.50 Nom.
whole, tins lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Tahiti, cs. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots, lb. 6.50 - 6.73
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- —
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot. 1.12 - —
75 c.c. bot. 1.36 - —
Ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks works lb. .20 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2 Vinylpyridine, dms., works lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Vinyltoluene dms., c.l., works lb. 20¼ - —
t.c.l. works lb. 21¼- —
tanks, works lb. 19 - —
Viosterol in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat. vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¾
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram kilo lots kilo. 67.50 - —



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SUN TOLUENE WILL GIVE YOU HIGHER YIELDS... MINIMUM IMPURITIES

The increased use of toluene as a chemical raw material created the demand for a purer product. Sun met this demand last year when it built its new aromatics plant.

Since then, industries using new high purity Sun Toluene have been reporting increased plant efficiency...better quality in their finished products...increased life of many of their catalysts.

Sun Toluene has a purity (mol. percent.) of 99.9. The bromine index test, a most sensitive measure of olefins, typically shows negligible results. Typical results from the isatin test show that Sun Toluene is thiophene-free.

In addition, Sun Toluene is guaranteed to contain less than 0.5% paraffins...well below the ASTM maximum of 1.5%. *As a matter of fact, by the ASTM Test, Sun Toluene normally contains no paraffins whatsoever.*

TYPICAL TESTS

Paraffins	Nil
Bromine Index (unsaturates)	Negligible
Acid Wash Color, ASTM	1
Distillation Range	0.6 C incl. 110.6 C
Sulphur, Wt. %	0.001
Mol. % Purity	99.9
Thiophene (Isatin)	Negative

For complete specifications and more information about Sun Toluene see your Sun representative... or write for Technical Bulletin #27. Address SUN OIL COMPANY, Philadelphia 3, Pa., Dept. OP-8.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT

SUN OIL COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA 3, PA.

SUNOCO

In Canada: Sun Oil Company, Ltd., Toronto and Montreal

Vitamin A Acetate, Dry—Zinc Borate

Vitamin A acetate, dry, 325.000 units per gram, same basis. kilo.43.88 - —
250.000 units per gram, same basis. kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
liq., in oil, 1,000.000 A units per gram. 1.000.000 units. .10 - —
Palmitate. liq., 1.000.000-1.800.000 A units per gram. 1.000.000 units. .10 - —
in oil, 1,000.000 A units per gram. 1.000.000 units. .10 - —
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2, (see Riboflavin).
B_c complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2, dry. 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
less than kilo lots ... kilo.45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin)
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots ... gram 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. 1.95 - —
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago, lb. 2.05 - —
5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago. lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton.99.00 - —
merchantable, bales, ex dock.ton.95.00 - —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph. (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot ... lb. .40 - .43
Bees, crude, African, bgs. lb. .65 Nom.
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .67 Nom.
Central American, bgs. lb. .64 - .65
Chilean, bgs. lb. .67 Nom.
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks lb. .74 - .76
slabs lb. .73 - .75
yellow, bricks lb. .67 - .68
slabs lb. .66 - .67
Candelilla, crude, bgs. lb. .62 - .64
refd., bgs. lb. .63 - .65
Powdered candellila, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb. higher. 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. .53 Nom.
North country No. 2. bgs., ton lots lb. .66 - .72
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. .57 - .58
Wax, carnauba, north country, No. 3, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots. lb. .65 - .67
tech., bgs., ton lots. lb. .62 - .64
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. .59 - .60
refd., bgs., ton lots. lb. .66 - .68
yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots. lb. .93 - .96
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots. lots. lb. 1.01 - 1.02
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs. lb. .45 - —
Microcrystalline, 170-175°F., m.p. ASTM, penetration 15-20 ctns., 20.000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20.000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - .26
180°-185°F. m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .28 - —
Wax, microcrystalline, 190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20.000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs. lb. .30 - .32
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. No prices.
German, bgs. lb. No prices.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs. lb. .95 - .97
tech., bgs. lb. .85 - .87
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. lb. .25½- .31
cakes, cs. lb. .26½- .32
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, works lb. .65 - .75
spot lb. .67¼- .72¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls. lb. .19 - .23
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls. lb. .20 - .21
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.39.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. ton.56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works. ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. ton.44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, crys., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms. l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, dms., c.l., truckload, works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district. gal. .32 - —
Chicago district gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district. gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .32 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, O gal. .32½- —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —

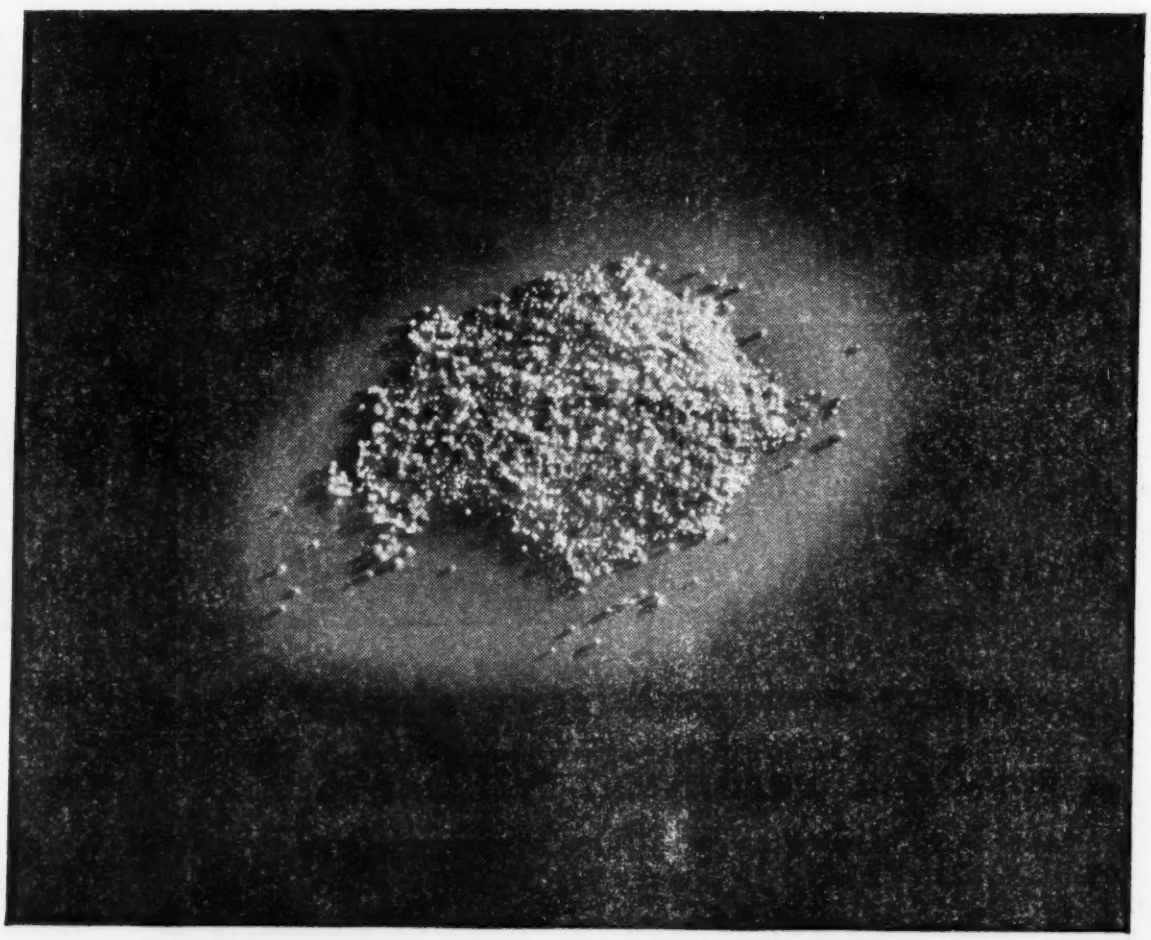
Y

Yara yara, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis St Paul lb. .35 - —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidine AAA, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.25 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E of Rockies lb 1.15 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .32 - —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls lb 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs. l.c.l lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¼- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 5.58 - —
smaller lots lb 5.60 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
basic, dlvd lb. .31 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb 40 - 42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin oz. 4.50 - —

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 36,000 lb lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .27 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd E lb. .192 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb 202 - —

—Continued on page 34



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Fixed in this way, nitrogen can enrich our crop farms, our livestock, and our homes—through its use in fertilizers, feed supplements, and the manufacture of products ranging from toothpaste to television cabinets.

Output of the $20,000,000 Memphis plant will be 72,000 tons of nitrogen a year. It will provide industry and agriculture these two forms of nitrogen from a *dependable* source—backed by a world of experience.

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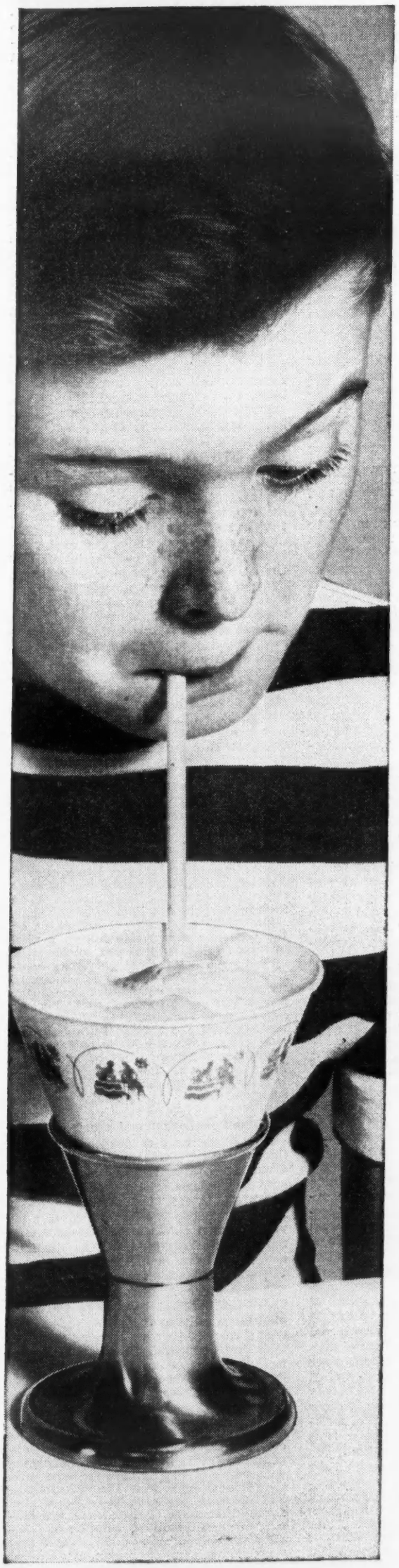

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POLYMEKON supplies the answer in many cases where conflicting wax characteristics must be balanced, one against another, to insure a combination of product features. It produces slip, surface hardness and moisture-resistance of films, effects heat and light stabilization in many pigmented and clear plastics and paints, yet it dissolves in and blends with all other waxes easily.

POLYMEKON is one of the many new waxes developed by Warwick—and one of the many reasons why more and more paper industry chemists are saying, "for facts about wax . . . go to Warwick." For further information, samples and data on POLYMEKON, write . . .

A subsidiary of Sun Chemical Corporation

Warwick Wax Co., Inc.

10th Street and 44th Avenue, Long Island City 1, N. Y.
STillwell 6-1100

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Businessmen in Government

The federal government of this country is business of the biggest. It is also politics of quite a size. "And never the twain shall meet"—well, hardly ever. At the present time they are very far apart in almost every respect. There is an anti-business feeling and functioning in the congress which is seriously hampering the efforts of the President along the lines of the recommendations of the Hoover commission to put the business of government on a business basis in personnel and performance. Congress is at least looking at one proposal aimed in that direction. That is a plan to raise the pay of top government workers to levels more nearly in keeping with the size and importance of their jobs. The plan is promoted as a practicable and effective means of solving the problem of how to get good men in government posts and keep them there.

At the same time, there is loose all through congressional performances a push to make it most uncomfortable for businessmen who have responded to the call for competent executives to handle numerous urgent and fundamental needs. Two outstanding examples are the probing involving the Air Force Secretary and the attack, largely by innuendo, on the Deputy Administrator of the Defense Materials Procurement Agency. On top of those antagonisms, the senate banking committee has revised the defense production act so that the enlisting of the services of experienced, competent businessmen would be greatly handicapped.

It is one thing to make public service attractive to competent men by way of adequate compensation. It is quite another thing to make it plain to such competent men that, if they are motivated in their functioning by business sense and not, perhaps, adequately regardful of political expediency, they will be publicly condemned and crucified, with little, if any, chance to defend themselves. Unfortunately, as has been evidenced in various probes of housing loans and supply contracts, the opponents of business in government are able to adduce incidents which lend substantial support to their charges that in the relations of business and government the sentiment of business and its representatives is business first. That, of course, is not true with reference to the majority of relations between business and government; but, in political "ethics," one rotten apple is fully enough to condemn a barrelful.

It is at least as desirable and as necessary and as important under all aspects of service for the people to put business in government as it is to put government out of business. But, it could not be done by merely putting government salaries at a business level. There must be cooperation between governmental organizations and business organizations for the determination of service programs in which businessmen are to have a part, and for the selection of men for such parts; also for the proper fitting of selected men for the positions which they are to fill—all with a definite purpose on both sides that the service to be rendered will be wholly in the public interest and wholly free from patronage, political or profit-making.

Concerning Coal and Oil

It will be very interesting to see what comes out of the political and private dealing with the problem of what to do with—maybe "about" is a more pertinent connective — the oil shale resources of this country. All sorts of factors, from mining to distilling, appear to be involved. Anyhow, the determination of the federal government to get out of that venture in the providing of a bigger supply of liquid fuel is something—although nobody can say what.

Although the experts are quite widely divided in opinions on whether automotive transportation, be it by highway or airway, will be powered by super-high-octane petroleum distillate, or atomic energy, or, as forecast by the new car to be exhibited at the end of this month, by solar energy, the liquid fuel supply is a world problem. Everywhere it has puzzling aspects. There was, for example, the simultaneous recent appearance of two news items, in one of which the government in India was reported to be considering where to locate a plant for the production of "synthetic oil," and in the other, the natural resources unit of that government was said to be trying to get from several other countries, including the United States, assistance in prospecting for oil in India. Several countries in South America are trying to attract interest to similar ventures. Apparently they do not have coal resources which warrant any looking toward the synthesis of oil. The governmental experience in that field in this country would not be of much help in that direction; but India has ideas of its own in various economic areas, political, social, and commercial.

Meanwhile, Germany, which put the push into the synthesis of oil—well, anyhow, the preparation of liquid fuel from coal—has moved off on another line of getting the solid fuel into the liquid field, by way of a combination of "highly pure benzene" and "highly refined petroleum spirit," said to be a high-octane motor fuel possessing the advantage of being free from organo-lead compounds.

In spite of the numerous octane-hoisters, both process and additive, so heavily publicized in the United States these days, it would seem that the soft coal industry might be able to find a hookup somewhere in the petroleum industry for collaborative production of that new German motor fuel. If the flare-up in the United States Senate a few weeks ago over the alleged controlling influence of petroleum interests in the Department of Defense report on solid fuels points to any actual relationship, the getting together of the two fuel industries would not be easy. Certainly the coal industry needs some additional marketing outlets. The making of that two-ply fuel would not solve its big problem of competing with furnace oil and other heating fuels.

The new German benzene project involves a new high-pressure method of refining. Even with the potential new outlet it is doubtful that the production of benzene alone would be commercially practicable — the German project embraces also toluene and xylene. But, the broad field of coal chemicals offers a very attractive area of operations for the soft coal industry. Whatever that group may think of the petroleum industry, the example set by the latter in the direction of chemical developments could be examined and followed profitably. If the coal industry would develop a program for converting its raw material into electricity, gas, coke, and chemicals at the source, one of its big troubles, inadequate supply of freight cars, would be lessened—and it would be performing a desirable public service by reducing the smoke-polluting of the air in metropolitan areas.

Pesticidal Hazards

Another aspect of the problem of hazards attending the use of pesticides is getting into the spotlight alongside that of the effects of residues on food products. The newer aspect has been getting a deal of attention, especially in Great Britain, for about three years. It has more recently been causing a deal of concern from one angle in eastern Canada. The problem is how to prevent destructive effects of pesticides on the wild life of treated areas, especially where the application is made by spraying or dusting from airplanes.

A British agricultural working party recently published a report on the dangers to natural flora and fauna of the countryside—also to farm stock and bees—which may arise from the application of pesticides. It did not consider it necessary to go farther in protective legislation than that which derived from a study of the effect of organophosphorus insecticides on birds and animals in 1952.

The Canadian interest is reported to be concerned largely with the effect on salmon of the pollution of streams by the spray used to combat the spruce blight and similar infestations which have seriously been damaging stands of timber trees. Attention is being directed particularly in the direction of discovering a pesticide which will be effective against the blight and harmless to the fish—and the fishing—in the streams in treated areas. One of the points made is that, even though the pollutant may not be fatally toxic to the salmon, it can be destructive of conservation—and of provincial revenues—by making the waters objectionable to the migrating fish and forcing them to go to other streams for their spawning.

Little, if anything, has been heard in this part of the United States on the possibilities of hazards in wild life ecology from the application of toxic agricultural chemicals. The same is true with reference to the warnings in other lands on the necessity of guarding against the eating by domestic animals of poisoned rodenticide bait or of rats which have been poisoned by certain chemicals. In some complaints there have been references to the possible poisoning of wild birds and even domestic fowl by the eating of insects killed with certain contact insecticides.

Particularly emphasized in the British recommendations is the necessity of making it clear on labels and in advertising that certain pesticides may be harmful to wild and domestic animals. Experience everywhere has demonstrated that, desirable as such caution is, the major contribution to the hazardous effects of agricultural and household pesticides and other potentially toxic agents comes by way of the carelessness of those who use them or keep them around for use. The same is true with respect of potentially toxic medicaments. So, the problem in its various aspects calls primarily for some sort of a campaign of consumer education. It requires also caution in production and in application and the development of pesticidal agents, especially those to be extensively applied by spraying or dusting, which are harmless to all forms of life other than that they are designed to destroy.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Ten years ago congress undertook some drastic surgery upon itself. The number of committees set up to handle particular jobs had grown out of bounds and it was a physical impossibility for members to keep up with their assignments. A reorganization cut the standing committees from eighty-one to thirty-four and as a further aid, the members voted themselves funds for high-priced administrative assistants to help them think straight and handle many of the chores imposed upon congressmen by the folks back home.

A survey of the situation today reveals that it is again about as bad as it ever was. Instead of only thirty-four standing committees, there are in addition ten joint committees with members from both house and senate, five special committees and about 180 standing subcommittees, or about 230 separate groups in all that are either legislating, investigating, holding hearings, or engaged in some kind of activity that has to be watched. And it is questionable whether the legislation being turned out is any more understandable or better prepared than before.

With so many groups concerning themselves with some phase of a subject matter, it is rapidly developing into a case of "too many cooks spoiling the broth." It is difficult at best for newspapermen and others familiar with the workings of congress to keep up with all the things going on, but for the poor citizen or businessman it is confusion compounded. When they see committee sessions on major subjects attended by less than a hand-full of members, they have a right to wonder if it isn't time for another reorganization.

Another result of so many committees being set up is the great amount of duplication. Frequently there will be several committees holding hearings on the same issues, or issues so closely similar, that the duplication makes no sense. Taxes is a good example. It used to be that when a matter of taxes came up it was necessary to look no further than to the ways and means committee of the house, or its counterpart in the senate, the finance committee, or to the joint committee on internal revenue taxation.

Today, there is the joint committee on the economic report also having a vital interest in the subject and which right now is preparing to hold exhaustive hearings in a few months on tax policies. Also, the small business committees of both the senate and house frequently will "take a swing around the circuit" to find out how the tax laws are hurting little business, and just recently the house public works committee got into the act by incorporating provisions in the highway construction bill for sharp tax increases on motor fuels and tires.

Antitrust Enforcement Hurt

The Department of Justice fears that the supreme court may have struck a damaging blow at vigorous antitrust law enforcement earlier this year in a little-publicized income tax case. The court held that the top two-thirds recovered by plaintiffs in treble-damage actions under the antitrust laws is taxable by the federal government in the year received at ordinary income tax rates.

Treble damages are presently awarded under the antitrust laws as an incentive to injured persons to appear before the courts when antitrust violations affecting them have occurred. The Justice department looks on these private actions as having a two-fold purpose:—(1) As a deterrent to antitrust violations, and (2) as an important aid to the government in its enforcement program.

Until the decision of the supreme court, it has been the long-standing rule of the tax court that the receipt of treble damages was not earned income and therefore exempt from the income tax. In depriving plaintiffs of most of the financial benefits of successful prosecution of these complex, lengthy, and expensive antitrust actions, it is feared that the supreme court may have discouraged vigorous prosecution of pending suits and deterred the filing of new complaints.

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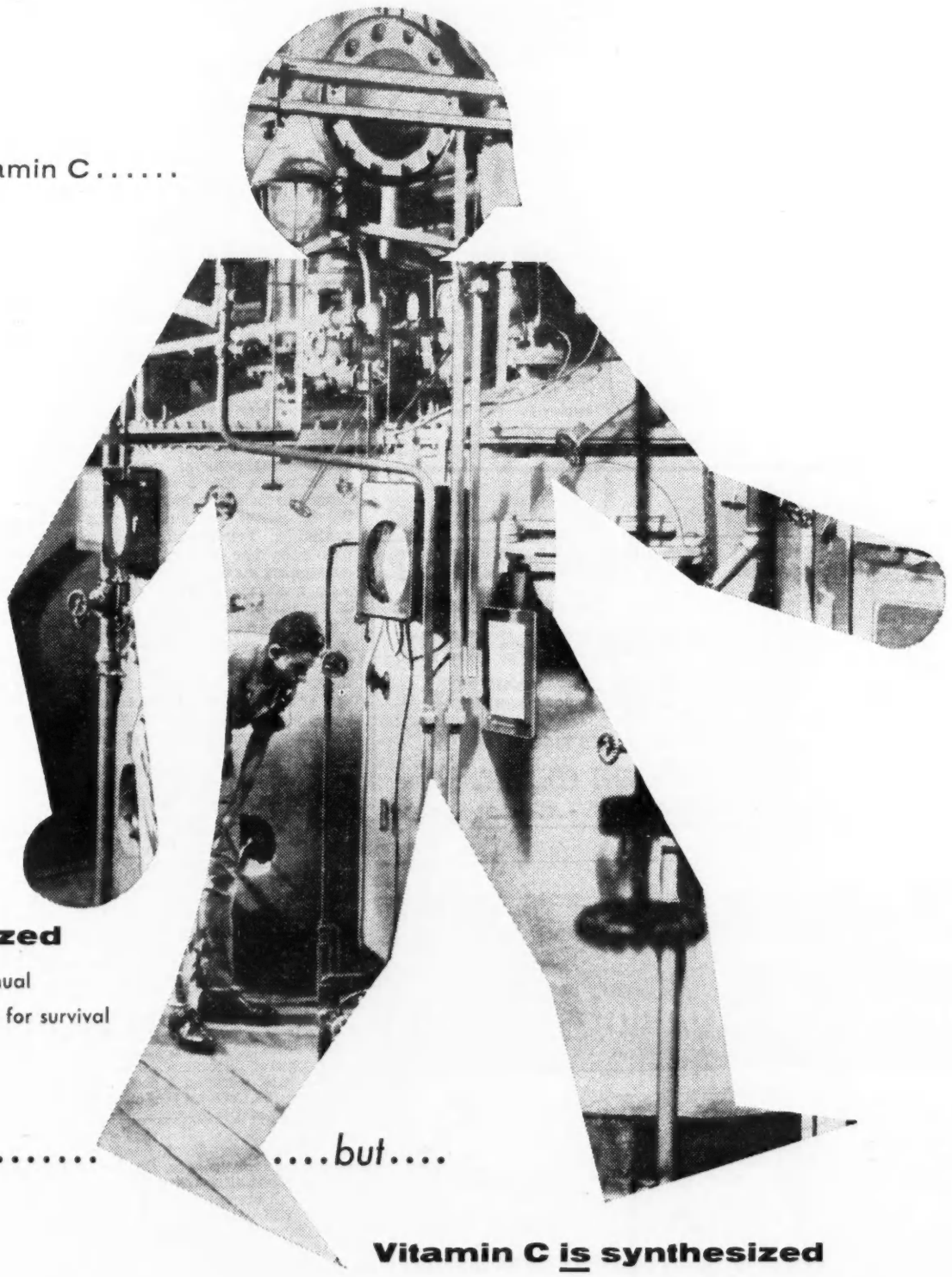

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Heavy Chemicals

New monthly production highs were reported in May for acetylene, synthetic ammonia, calcium carbide, chlorine, hydrochloric acid, hydrofluoric acid, caustic potash, caustic soda, and sodium acid pyrophosphate by the Bureau of Census. The bureau reported also that production of industrially important inorganic chemicals in May was generally higher than for April or for the corresponding month of 1954.

At the same time, it was noted that end-of-month inventories in the hands of producers were generally higher than for the previous month. During the week, good demand was noted for most of the alkalies, particularly those products affected by a strike at one plant of a major producer in the midwest. Chlorine was said to be continuing tight in some areas. Soda ash was also in fairly close balance with demand.

The copper strike continued without letup during the week, worsening steadily the domestic supply position. While copper metal remained pegged at 36 cents, No. 2 scrap went higher than the primary metal, and very little of either commodity was readily available. Producers looked to higher prices in the future, necessitated by continuing extreme scarcities. The copper sulfate position was not much better off, despite slack demand.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended July 29 at 95.5 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 91.4 percent for the previous week and 89.7 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Hydrochloric—Buying interest in the north and east held up well, as the steel industry continued to regain ground lost during the recent one-day strike, and other consumers also remained active. Supplies were lengthy in the south and southwest, however, as output of byproduct acid continued to be in excess of demand in those areas.

Acid, Nitric—Production and consumption continued heavy, with good demand noted for steel, nitration and other applications. Supplies were plentiful for current needs. Prices held steady and unchanged.

Acid, Phosphoric—There were some indications of a trend toward settlement in the Florida phosphate strike which has been general in the area since June 1. A producer of phosphate rock returned to work July 22. At least two other producers have continued to operate all through the strike.

Acid, Sulfuric—Steel, rayon and other industries kept up good call for acid during the week, although producers felt that in general, buying interest had slowed in accord with the usual slack season in many consuming industries at this time of year. Highlighting the market during the week was the continued recovery of the steel industry from its recent one-day strike.

Production of steel ingots and castings last week was estimated at 2,284,000 tons, or 94.6 percent of capacity, as against actual output of 2,195,000 tons, or 91 percent the previous week, and 1,716,000 tons, or 71 percent of capacity the week of the strike. Actual output one year ago was 1,532,000 tons.

Borax—The third major borax producer increased prices for boron products during the week effective September 1 for boron products, making the price rise, initiated by one company three weeks ago, industry-wide. The price increases were said to have been brought about by increased costs of operations which have accumulated during the past two years. The last previous price change in borax was in May, 1953.

Decahydrate was scheduled to be increased $1 per ton; pentahydrate, $1.25 per ton and anhydrous, $1.50 per ton, in bulk. Boric acid was also slated to be increased $1.50 per ton in bulk. An increase in the bag price of all types of borax amounting to $1 per ton was also announced.

Calcium Carbide—Production in May rose to an all-time record monthly total of 74,505 tons, as against 71,923 tons produced in April, and 59,984 tons in May, 1954, according to the Bureau of Census. Stocks at producing plants May 31 declined slightly to 34,713 tons from 34,869 tons on hand at the end of April.

Calcium Chloride—Lack of rainfall in many widespread areas this summer accounted for heavy replacement orders during the week for use in dust control on secondary roads. Supplying companies reported short-shipped positions. Production facilities operated at full blast in an attempt to fill orders. The strike at the works of a major producer in the midwest was said to have made for short supplies in that area in particular.

Chlorine—Buying interest for chlorine showed no perceptible slackening last week, and was maintained at a high level in the east and midwest, despite some reports earlier that business had been expected to slow down as a result of vacation and repair shutdowns among consumers.

However, demand continued strong for chlorination of organics, as well as for paper bleaching, water and sewage treatment, and other applications. Supplies were said to be on the tight side, and the continuing strike at one plant of an alkali producer in the midwest did not help matters.

Copper Sulfate — Supplies were extremely tight, due in large part to the copper strike, which has affected output at one plant in the southwest, and in part also to a shortage of sulfate which has prevailed for some time on the market. Producers pointed out that it was fortunate that demand was not usually strong this time of year, and that there had been so far a lack of blight-causing wet weather in fruit producing areas.

Industrial demand remained about steady. Quotations for sulfate were unchanged and firm. There was some speculation in the trade concerning possible future price advances; it was indicated that any change would hinge directly upon revisions in schedules for primary copper and scrap, which have been brought into critically short supply by the copper strike.

Potash, Caustic—While some producers noted a slight decline in sales during the week, attributable to vacation and repair shutdowns in consuming industries, other manufacturers of solid and liquid caustic potash indicated that sales were holding up very well. Liquid in particular was said to be in good demand, while dry forms were said to be holding their own.

The month of May saw an all-time record monthly production of caustic potash, according to the Bureau of Census. Output of liquid rose to 8,526 tons, as against April output of 7,981 tons, and 7,282 tons made in May, 1954. Solid output for May increased to 1,729 tons, as against 1,669 tons produced in April, and 1,546 tons in May, 1954.

Salt — Rock salt was unchanged and steady, priced at 99c. per 100 pounds, bags, carlots, New York, and table salt also continued at prices of long standing, listed at $1.17 per hundred pounds, same basis. Federal excise tax of 3 percent is added to the above prices on transportation. The market was said to have held up well over the past month. However, a decline in interest was noted during the week, as consumers slowed production schedules to correspond with repair and vacation periods.

Soda Ash—Demand was well held, and producers reported large volume deliveries of light and dense ash. One factor in the good demand was said to be a strike at one plant of a major producer, which served to keep supplies from becoming lengthy. The aluminum and paper industries continued to operate at a strong rate, consequently maintaining good call for light ash. Although sales of dense ash were good, it was felt that demand had declined slightly from the glass industry due to usual summer vacation periods.

Soda, Caustic—Solid and liquid caustic soda continued in good demand. One source reported that some dry grades were scarce, while others said that they had noted some scarcity in special grades of solid, but otherwise had enough regular flake caustic to fill immediate needs.

Price Trends

Advanced
Stannic oxide, ½c. per lb.

Reduced
Potassium stannate, 0.4c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 0.5c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 0.4c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 0.6c. per lb.
hydrous cryst., 0.5c. per lb.
Sulfate, 0.6c. per lb.
Tin, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 30, 1954
98.40	98.40	98.35	98.48

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Rayon demands kept large volumes of liquid caustic on the move to consumers, and interest from other quarters also was active.

Production of caustic soda reached a new monthly high in May, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Census. Liquid output rose to 336,554 tons and solid, to 41,010 tons, as compared with output of 278,266 tons of liquid and 35,422 tons in April.

Sodium Phosphates—Demand for some of the higher phosphates, notably sodium tripoly and tetrasodium pyro, was said to have held up very well over the past few weeks. However, competition and current high production rates were said to have created a rather unsteady market undertone.

Sodium Sulfate—A significant rise in saltcake stocks in the hands of producers was reported for May by the Bureau of Census. April end-of-month stocks were also revised upward. Stocks at producing plants May 31 rose to 54,220 tons, as compared with the upward-revised figure of 50,709 tons for April 30. Stocks on hand May 31, 1954, totaled only 35,094 tons by comparison. The low point of inventories for the last two years occurred September 30, 1954, when only 30,236 tons were in the hands of producers.

Sulfur—The following figures, in long tons, report production, mine or plant shipments, apparent sales, and producers stocks of native and recovered elemental sulfur of a purity of 97 percent or greater in the United States, as compiled by the Bureau of Mines.

	April 1955	May 1955	May 1954
Native sulfur (Frasch) production	437,738	455,508	465,360
Mine or plant shipments	516,755	517,572	470,890
Apparent sales	*532,690	*526,301	*463,191
Producers stocks	2,993,675	†2,924,882	†3,192,607
Recovered sulfur production	33,700	35,800	31,000
Mine or plant shipments	32,497	36,161	33,878
Apparent sales	*32,568	*36,985	*33,878
Producers' stocks	†125,141	†123,956	†131,373

*Calculated from production and changes in stocks during the period.
†Producers stocks at mines or plants, in transit, and in warehouse at end of period.

Tin Chemicals—Tin salts were lower last week following increases in metal. Potassium stannate was listed at 69.7c. to 76.3c. per pound; sodium stannate, 56.6c. to 62.0c. per pound; stannic chloride, anhydrous, 84.2c. to $1.061 per pound, hydrous crystals, 79c. to 80c. per pound, and stannous sulfate, 95.8c. to 97.8c. per pound. Oxide was higher, at $1 to $1.01 per pound, reflecting earlier increases.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum — Prices continued unchanged, with demand active and supplies tight. Primary aluminum ingots were quotably unchanged, listed at 23.2c. per pound, f.o.b. works, freight allowed, and pigs, 21½c. per pound, same basis.

Cadmium — Metal remained without change at $1.70 per pound. Demand was routine, with supplies available for current needs.

Copper—Already short domestic supplies continued to dwindle due to the continuing copper strike at mines and mills. Shortages continued to reflect in higher asking prices for occasional small lots of No. 2 scrap, which during the week was offered at 36½c. per pound, or ½c. per pound higher than the price of primary copper.

Prices of primary electrolytic copper were still pegged at 36c. per pound, delivered US destinations, but trade sources were of the opinion that should the situation become more critical, prices could conceivably go higher within the next several weeks. The London market was about 10c. per pound higher than the American price.

The Bureau of Foreign Commerce issued export quotas for copper and copper-base alloy scrap last week which slashed allotments by nearly half of the quotas for the second quarter, by way of reflection of the currently short supply situation due to the copper strike. Unrefined copper of domestic origin will not be approved for export.

Mercury—The market was steadier, but there was lack of buying interest at present prices. Metal was quoted at $262 to $264 per flask, spot.

Selenium—This metal continued in extremely tight supply, and producers saw no relief for the situation in the near future, due to the fact that consumption for use in government electronics equipment was continuing to take the lion's share of material, leaving little for other use. Resale lots of metal commanded premiums double, and some times triple, the primary price of $6 to $7.50 per pound.

Silver—The market was quieter than previously. Bullion was quotably unchanged at 90¾c. per troy ounce, spot.

Tin — Metal was quoted at 98c. per pound, spot, during the week, slightly lower. The market showed a firm tone, due to good domestic and foreign demand.

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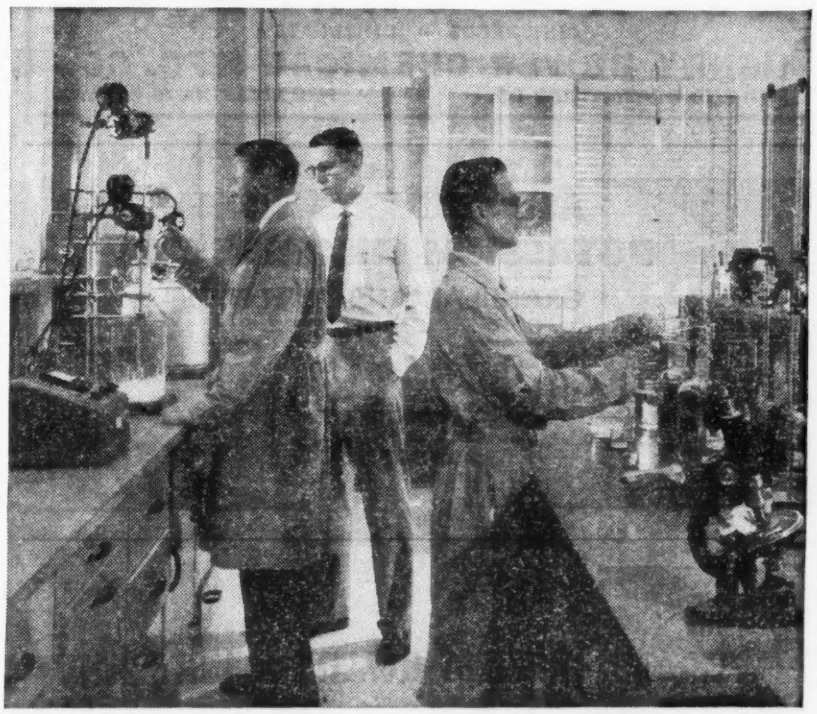

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Shell Chemical Establishes Unit for Rubber Research

Shell Chemical Corporation has established a synthetic rubber manufacturing research unit at its Torrance, Calif., plant. Studies will be conducted on synthetic rubber, its chemical components butadiene and styrene, and allied materials.

John Anderson, formerly research director at Shell Chemical's Houston, Tex., laboratory, will be research director at the Torrance laboratory. D. S. Melstrom, head of the organic section of the Houston laboratory, will head the chemistry section at Torrance. F. D. Moss, supervisor of the experimental plants department of Shell Development Company, Emeryville, Calif., laboratory, will be head of the process and pilot plant section.

E. T. Bishop, of Shell Development's organic and applications department at Emeryville, will be in charge of the product section at Torrance. L. R. Beason, research chemist of the company's organic section at Houston, will be group leader in the new chemical section at Torrance. W. L. Holmes, research technologist at Houston, will be group leader in the process and plant section.

Meanwhile, V. L. Keldsen has been shifted to Shell Chemical's head office in New York. He will be the section leader for synthetic rubber, a new post in the manufacturing development department. Mr. Keldsen was manager of the production department in the ammonia division, San Francisco.

Soda Ash Book Now Available From Wyandotte Chemicals Corp.

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., has published a ninety-six page book on soda ash. The book includes technical data, sampling methods, and tips on handling and storage. An appendix includes conversion tables and data on physical properties of soda ash. Copies are available upon request to the company.

DeMert & Dougherty Named An Agent by U.S.I. Division

DeMert & Dougherty, Inc., Chicago, has been named exclusive distributor for "PiB," the liquid insulation made by U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, a division of National Distillers Products Corporation, New York. As sole distributor, DeMert & Dougherty will administrate "PiB" marketing and merchandising throughout the United States. Developed during World War II for military purposes, PiB flows evenly, penetrates, dries pliable and gives protection against moisture and corrosion, it was stated.

Chemical Enterprises Moves

Chemical Enterprises, Inc., as of today will be located in new quarters, room 850 in the Lincoln Building, 60 East 42nd street, New York. The telephone number is MUrray Hill 7-3545.

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Goodrich Biochemical Sales Development Head Chosen

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has appointed Dr. Edward N. Learner senior product engineer in charge of biochemical sales development. In his new post Dr. Learner will be responsible for the development of biochemical sales for biological, agricultural and industrial applications such as insecticides, fungicides, sterilizing agents and preservatives.

Dr. Learner, formerly a technical representative in the department, joined the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, in 1952. His first job with BFG was at the Boyce Thompson Institute in Yonkers, N.Y., where the company at that time engaged in biochemical and agricultural chemical research. He was shifted to the Goodrich research center in Brecksville, Ohio, in 1953. This February he joined the chemical company in Cleveland.

Gluconic Acid Properties Outlined In Bulletin Available From Pfizer

A twelve-page, paper-bound technical bulletin outlining the uses and properties of gluconic acid has been published by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Charts, reactions, derivatives, applications, assay information, specifications and a number of selected references are included in the booklet, No. 33.

The properties of gluconic acid, a polyhydroxy monocarboxylic acid, suggest that it can be acetylated and phosphorylated to yield a number of interesting derivatives, Pfizer stated. Stable aromatic amides and aliphatic and unsubstituted amides can be prepared; normal salts of gluconic acid are readily formed and isolated, and many metal gluconates are commercially available. In solution, soluble complex ions composed of varying amounts of metal ion and gluconate are formed.

The gluconate ion forms very stable chelates with calcium and the other alkaline earth metals in strongly alkaline solutions, according to the company. Gluconate ion will chelate iron, copper and aluminum over a fairly wide pH range and also in strongly alkaline solutions. The booklet may be obtained from the company's chemical sales division, at 630 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn 6.

Spencer Names Van Aken Midwest District Sales Mgr.

Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., has announced the appointment of W. D. Van Aken, formerly Kansas-Oklahoma sales representative, to the position of midwest district sales manager.

The district is comprised of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Texas and Colorado. Mr. Van Aken, who has held the sales position in Kansas and Oklahoma since 1948, will be replaced in Kansas by J. R. Crail, who has been assistant to Claude Byrd, manager of Spencer's agricultural chemicals sales.

Naftone Appoints Teiwes

E. M. Pflueger, president of Naftone, Inc., 515 Madison avenue, New York, N.Y., announced that Carl Teiwes has joined the staff of the firm. Mr. Teiwes had been secretary of William S. Gray & Co., New York, and for many years had been in charge of foreign and domestic sales for the firm.

Trade Briefs

Anderson Laboratories, Jersey City, N. J., has published a new edition of its soap and synthetic detergent buying guide.

Earl G. Mauck, administrative assistant to the executive vice-president of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has been elected president of the National Society for Busines Budgeting.

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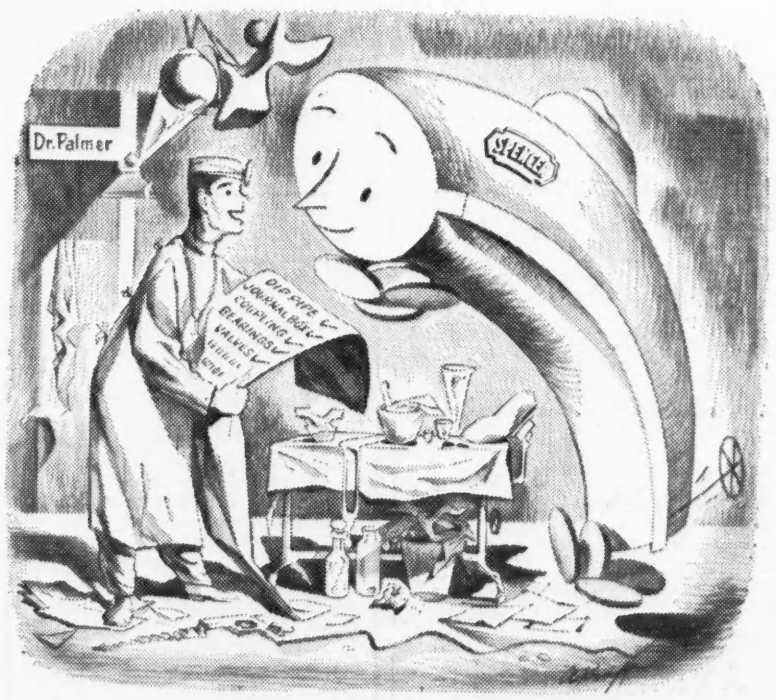

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Gen'l Aniline Promotes Five In Dyestuff, Chemical Unit

General Aniline & Film Corporation's dyestuff and chemical division, which includes General Dyestuff Company and Antara Chemicals, has appointed four managers and an assistant to Antara's vice-president and general manager.

Edward R. Heintz has been made manager of General Dyestuff's pigment division. He has been succeeded as Philadelphia branch manager by Thomas R. Moore, jr. Kenneth J. Campbell has been made assistant to the vice-president and general manager of Antara, succeeding Mr. Moore. Henry K. Scheighofer has been made market manager of textile dyestuffs, while Ernest G. Tesch has become manager of dyestuff sales service, succeeding Mr. Scheighofer.

Mr. Heintz joined General Aniline in 1930, was made Chicago branch manager in 1951 and, two years later, became Philadelphia branch manager. Mr. Moore joined Antara Chemicals in 1946, and had been assistant to Antaras' vice-president and general sales manager since 1952. Mr. Campbell, with General Dyestuff since 1940, has been manager of the price and product records department for the past three years.

Mr. Schweighofer joined General Dyestuff in 1929 and became manager of dyestuff sales service in 1952. Mr. Tesch has served in various capacities in sales service since he joined the company in 1936.

Current Prices

—*Continued from page 23*

Zinc, chloride, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.42	—
precipitated powd dms	lb.	.26	—
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.10	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.85	—
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	10.10	—
l.c.l., works, dms.	100 lbs.	10.60	—
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.523	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.543	—
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16¾	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22	.37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.12½	—
New York	lb.	.13	—
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24½	—
10% Zn. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.30	—
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
leaded 25%, bgs., c.l., millsd, frt. alld.	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅜	—
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14⅞	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅜	—
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.			
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms.	lb.	.42	.49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.29	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12	.13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.38	.42
Sulfate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	8.05	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.60	—
flake, 25½ %, Zn, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	6.00	7.40
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00	7.90
powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd E.	100 lbs.	8.50	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.50	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.26	—
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2530	—
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.65	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.75	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	.41½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.04	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¼	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.04⅝	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% som. ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.60	8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide, 92½ %-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	—

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Industrial Organic Chemicals

The price pattern for industrial organics was unchanged last week. Demand levels were not substantially different from the weeks previous. Some loss of buying interest has accompanied the summer vacation periods widely spread out in various consuming industries. However, any drops in demand were quite small and in line with expectations.

The acetone market was holding up. Solvent calls were now showing a little easing, due to the summer lull. However, advance orders indicate a pickup and strong buying for many solvents in the next two months. MEK moved well to lacquer outlets. Alcohol was on firm ground.

In the glycol markets, there was no change in the tight supply of ethylene glycol for antifreeze use. The peak of canning operations was expected to keep the market at a status quo for a while. Propylene glycol, dipropylene and diethylene glycols all were moving at a steady pace. Demand for ethanolamines was good.

There was not quite as much pressure on formaldehyde as there has been, largely because of summer quietness. Labor tie-ups have not seriously affected the formaldehyde market, and were not expected to do so, this month. It was felt the picture might be different next month. PE was also holding up to a good pace and apparently was not thrown out of stride by a strike in the industry.

Methanol was relatively tight with heavy calls from industrial outlets and antifreeze needs. Glycerine moved well into resins and other outlets. Perchloroethylene and trichloroethylene were selling at a good pace.

Acetone—Producers indicated that market conditions were holding up well for this and many other solvents. Demand has seen a little easing due to reduced summer requirements. Vacation periods in the paint industry and other consuming industries were a part of the normal seasonal pattern.

It was indicated by several suppliers that demand has come down only a couple of percent and was apparently different from week-to-week depending upon what contract customers were shut down. The price structure was firm at former levels. No revisions in quotations was anticipated at this time. There were ample supplies to meet all needs.

Alcohol—No changes were seen in the ethanol market. Prices were relatively firm. Demand was good and holding up well. Supplies were adequate.

Figures on production, withdrawals, and stocks released by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the Internal Revenue Service, pertaining to ethyl, completely denatured, and specially denatured alcohol during May 1955, compared with May 1954, were as follows:—

Production

	Gallons—May 1955	Gallons—May 1954
†Ethyl	39,522,788	36,521,369
*Completely denatured	14,925	22,578
*Specially denatured	18,863,288	17,551,857
Withdrawals		
†Ethyl, tax paid	795,456	725,214
tax free	35,278,626	32,914,946
*Completely denatured	16,295	19,914
*Specially denatured	19,365,870	17,570,313
Stocks		
†Ethyl	51,873,017	46,548,804
*Completely denatured	6,202	18,238
*Specially denatured	4,004,435	7,351,286

*Wine gallons. †Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in May 1955, and May 1954, were as follows:—

	Pounds—May 1955	Pounds—May 1954
Corn and corn products	1,570,050	5,819,791
Rye and rye products	.....	508,468
Malt and malt products	174,330	333,000
Wheat and wheat products	1,128,440	465,646
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	2,574,400	.....
Other grain	.....	.....
Total grain	5,447,220	7,126,905
Ethylene gas	7,845,889	11,797,026
Other materials	920	3,016
	Wine gallons—1955	**Wine gallons—1954**
Molasses	7,595,824	7,604,939
Ethyl sulfate	21,180,098	18,766,006
Sulfite liquors	26,386,800	21,471,000
Other materials	2,249,975	2,082,802
†Products used in redistillation	2,027,994	3,772,575

†Proof gallons.

Ethylene Glycol—A tight market prevailed for this polyol. Trade sources stated that the movement of material to canners in the antifreeze trade has been of such good volume as to keep all available material moving right out. With the canning season on, producers expected activity to remain heavy, at least through the next month.

Price schedules were firm at previous listings, which were recently established. Suppliers were also selling a steady volume of ethylene glycol for industrial outlets. Antifreeze use represents the heaviest direction of consumption, however.

Formaldehyde — Trade sources minimized the effects of labor disputes on availability of formaldehyde so far. It was felt that reductions in consumer activity had a great deal to do with the market not moving quickly toward a critical supply position due to the strikes.

Sales levels were not quite as strong as they were in previous months. However, advance orders for August indicate that demand would come right back up. Hence, if contract negotiations are not completed soon, a tighter situation might develop, it was added.

Meanwhile demand was still quite good and supplies were not abundant. Heavy buying from synthetic resins and adhesives producers in earlier months kept the market in a tight squeeze. Trade sources expected that the same pressure will start to build up again by mid-August and into September.

Glycerine—Demand was well sustained. Producers related that there has been no significant letup in activity. Prices were firm at levels held for a long while. No revisions were anticipated. The national stockpile is a bit low, but, trade sources were not overly concerned about availability of glycerine. New production and more plentiful imported crudes have helped to ease some of the pressure from the market.

Hexylene Glycol—There was good business in this market, producers said. Demand has held up well. And, the market was firm. Prices were steady without change.

Material was moving at an even pace to such outlets as brake fluids and cutting oils. No serious changes in demand levels were expected soon. Production was adequate to meet consumption requirements.

Methanol—Most producers have been in a sold-out position for the past few months. Demand from industrial outlets was still quite good. There was also a heavy movement of material into antifreeze channels. Canning operations for automobile antifreezes have started up and are in high gear. Consequently, the methanol market is generally tight. It was expected to remain in relatively short supply for the next few months.

All was not bleak on the supply picture. A source announced last week that a new plant was expected to be in operation before the end of the next quarter. Most of the production will be captive, but it will increase the total supply of methanol that is available to go into industrial outlets.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—Demand was good despite the normal seasonal losses due to vacations, producers said. Buying interest has held up as well as it was expected to, according to some sources. Other suppliers felt that demand was a little better than their earlier guesses would have led them to anticipate.

Sustained automobile production was keeping a good volume of solvents moving. However, anticipation of model changeover shutdowns, some of which are started and others due soon, was reason to anticipate a relatively quiet August too. Price schedules for MEK were firm and steady. Production capacity was sufficient to handle all consumption needs readily.

Pentaerythritol—So far reduced output available because of a strike in the industry has not put a squeeze on the market for PE. Demand appeared to maintain a strong pace. Some suppliers are operating their plants at capacity, as they have for several months, and have seen no letdown in volume. Other sources felt that there was a little less pressure than there

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 30, 1954
130.96	130.96	131.03	131.89

(For Current Prices see page 9)

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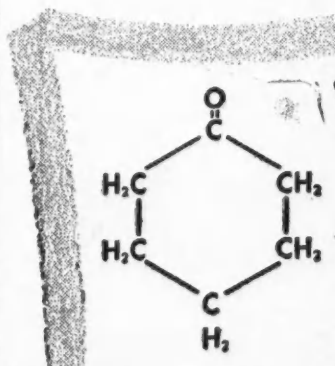

SPECIFICATIONS
(Partial Listing)
Cyclohexanone content . . . 97.70% minimum
Specific gravity 25°/25°C. 0.9430-0.9460

PROPERTIES
- Soluble in ether, alcohol and most organic solvents. Solubility in water decreases with increasing temperatures.
- Corrosion characteristics: Not corrosive to metals under normal conditions.

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might have been, because of the large number of consumers who are shutdown for vacations in July.

There are the normal number of vacation periods in the paint industry this year. Some of the current buying was part of a stock improvement process to ready plants for the movement back to work. Some sources looked for August to pick up, while others find that advance orders so far are not as good as those for July. It was felt that the difference was partly related to variations in schedules of individual consumers being reflected in the producer's picture.

Perchloroethylene — Demand was good for industrial solvent uses and degreasing operations. However, currently, there is a good volume of drum business being done in dry cleaning outlets. Distributors were moving material in that direction in good volume. The height of the season runs along with the hot weather, when people have more clothes dry cleaned.

Propylene Glycol—Activity in this market was reported to be holding up quite well. Demand was steady from synthetic resins and from polyesters. Trade sources related that they had not seen an appreciable drop in call due to summer vacations. However, there was slight evidence of vacation periods in consumption for this and many other products.

Trichloroethylene—Good market activity was sustained by sales for industrial solvent uses and vapor degreasing operations. Supplies were adequate to take care of consumption needs. Prices were firm without change.

Triethanolamine — Demand was good, producers indicated that a sustained call from waxes and many other outlets for this amine held sales up at a good level. The diversified demand was a strong feature of the market for the tri- isomer. Trade sources have related that the continued expansion of the market made it a good item.

This market reports on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics may be found in the Coal Chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals appear in the Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals market.

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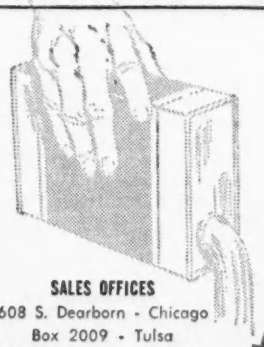
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Petroleum Derivatives

The sales picture for petroleum solvents and diluents last week was steady with a few products showing marked increases in sales. Production was up slightly with supply available in ample quantities for most markets.

For the most part the seasonal products have been keeping apace of the forecasts made earlier in the year. Xylol and VM&P naphtha sales in the agricultural field have continued on a good high level. Lacquer diluent and mineral spirits sales to paint manufacturers have also been higher than had been anticipated. Insecticide sales benzol, mineral spirits, partial aromatics, etc.) fill out the manufacturer markets that have stood at top levels throughout the summer.

Though sales have been slight for the waxes, the market has been steady, which is a step forward from previous years.

Production figures released by the bureau of mines showed that benzol production has nearly doubled itself during this past half year.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—Producers noted no variation between last weeks figures and those of two weeks previous. Some stockpiling has been taking place in preparation for the fall market, though most producers concede that there is more than enough benzol about for any sudden need that might arise. Production of benzol in May was 55,000 barrels; June production was 65,000 barrels, according to the bureau of mines. This years figures contrasted greatly with the May 1954 figure of 22,000 barrels. This years half-year figure (January-May) of 290,000 barrels also was much greater than the 1954 figure of 162,000 barrels.

Cleaners Naphtha—With the flow of synthetic fiber materials into the clothing market surging forward, cleaners naphtha has been through another quiet week. Though sales are grantedly superior to those of the other three quarters, they yet remain far beneath the summer sales of other years. There were no changes in production figures. Stocks remained high. Quotations were unchanged.

Lacquer Diluents—Sales and production figures remained steady and good in this market last week. The continued heavy buying by home owners and other non-industrial users, plus the regular seasonal market (paint manufacturer's sales to the construction industry) have given producers what may turn out to be their best season. Paint manufacturer's spokesmen have already publicly noted that the current market is the best they have ever known. There has been no price change.

Mineral Spirits—Sales are still climbing as seasonal buying by contractors and home owners continued apace. Inventories continue at a low level. Though competition was heavy in most areas, volume sales easily offset it. Prices remained unchanged.

Partial Aromatics—Sales remained good last week with continued increases to insecticide manufacturers buoying up an already healthy seasonal market. The buying on the part of the insecticide manufacturers reflects the current trend away from the use of full aromatics and toward the use of partials. Production remained on a good level. There were no price changes.

Toluol—The market for this product remained low this week, it was reported, with production also remaining down. Both government and industrial buying remained unmoved from its position of the past months. There were no quotation changes.

VM&P Naphtha — The agricultural chemicals market continues to hold the sales lead in the field, carrying with it the heavy naphthas and xylol. Manufacturers items included crop protective sprays of many varieties. Though production and sales were up, there was no change in quotations.

Xylol—The insecticides market plus the good sales in agricultural chemicals (sprays, etc.) have been the deciding factor in the sales upswing of this product. The later market, according to producers, shows signs of growing with the years. Production was up; there were no price changes.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 30, 1954
104.32	104.32	104.32	104.42

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended July 16 totaled 268,815,000 barrels according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 270,490,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,675,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 1,173,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 502,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—The daily average production of natural gas liquids in May was 28.2 million gallons, 2 percent greater than during May, 1954, according to a report by the bureau of mines. The daily average production of liquified gases at refineries was 4.7 million gallons, 24 percent higher than a year ago. The demand for fuel and chemical uses was 13 percent greater than during May, 1954. Stocks of liquified gases totaled 363 million gallons, 75 million more than a year ago and an increase of 50 million gallons during May. Liquified gases stored underground account for 230 million gallons of the total.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Domestic demand was seen edging upward at a slight but steady pace. Suppliers stated that the market was in very close balance, although no actual shortages were in evidence. However, the present fair rate of consumer demand was expected to hold up at present levels throughout the quarter. Prices remained steady with no changes expected in the immediate future.

Paraffin—Demand from the southern hemisphere and Mexico has continued steadily, producers noted. While export demand from these sources has not shown any decided upturn, it was at the same time not dropped perceptably, it was stated. Current price schedules continued in effect over the past week. There were slight variations in production and sales figures.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The production of crude petroleum averaged 6,677,000 barrels daily for the month, a decline of 210,000 barrels daily compared with April, the bureau of mines reported. Principal declines were noted in Texas: 180,000 barrels, Kansas: 36,000, and Oklahoma: 29,000 barrels. Colorado production increased 17,000 barrels daily and Louisiana production was up 9,000 barrels daily for the month. Oil well completion in May totaled 2,594, a decline of 193 from the April total. Active drill rigs in operation at the end of the month totaled 5,916.

Petrolatum—This product has remained steady in both sales and production, with a plentiful stock on hand, producers noted. Current petrolatum prices are, per pound in tankcars at refinery: amber, .03¼—.04⅛; cream, .04⅜—.05⅝; extra amber, .03½—.04⅜; USP, while, .04⅞—.06; snow, .05⅜—.05⅞; soft, .05—.05⅞; yellow soft, .03½—.05⅞.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Los Angeles.—The market for high melting point paraffin waxes was steady with all listings firm. A good rate of demand was reported with supply position somewhat limited. 127/131 ASTM, slabs loose, fully refined, f.o.b. refinery San Francisco Bay area quoted .0845 per pound. 140/147 ASTM, same basis, quoted .0775 per pound. 157/162 ASTM, same basis, listed .073 per pound. All 10,000 pound minimum. Add .007 per pound for cartons. Add .0025 per pound for export. Tankcar prices posted .0755, .0685 and .084 per pound, respectively. The solvent and diluent market was without particular feature over the week.

Lacquer diluents and light paint thinners witnessed some activity with quotations firm at 20.4c. per gallon, 400 gallons or over, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, were plentiful with a normal seasonal slump accounting for only fair interest; listings were unchanged at 19.4c. per gallon, 400 gallons or over, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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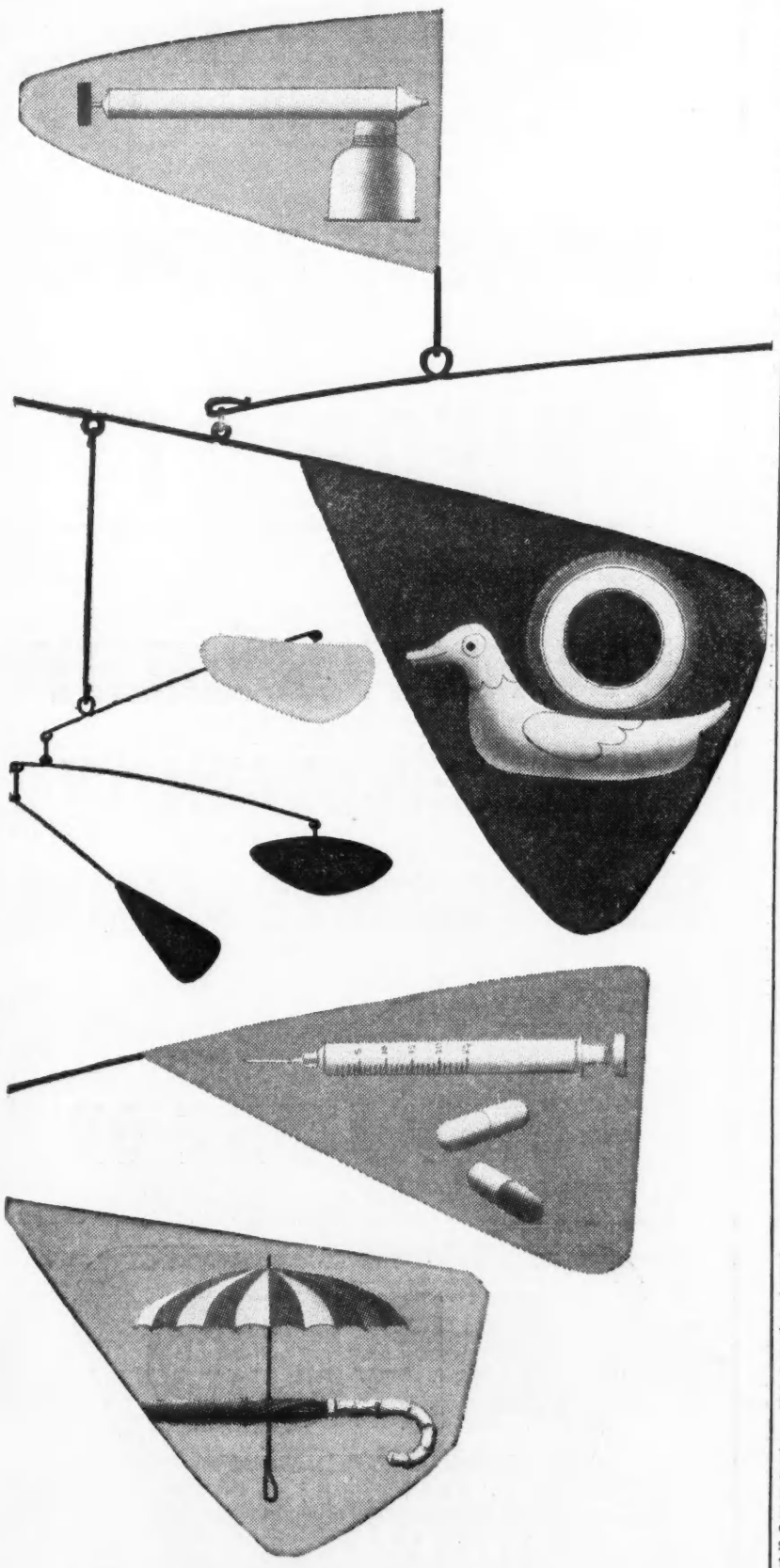

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Coal Chemicals

Market conditions remained comparatively steady last week. As is the custom in the seasonal vacation period there were some slight cutbacks in production. Producers emphasized, however, that the various plant shutdowns were only temporary, and adequate production and buying inquiry were available to producers when the return to work sign is given.

Good buying interest from synthetic rubber producers have helped to firm the benzol and other light oils markets. Material was available in adequate quantities because of high steel production rates. Automobile manufacturers were said to be buying rubber and paints in great volume. Some producers are looking with a wary eye toward the date when model changeovers will be announced. Some are of the opinion that some sales may be lost during this period.

Cresols were still available in limited quantities. Trade sources reported that the prime factor in the shortage of material is the lack of enough distillation time. Enough crude material is available, it was noted. Imported ADF cresylic acid continued in short supply, as more material was diverted to use in European plants. Naphthalene was said to be tight. Both domestic and foreign producers noted the fact that the current market condition would probably continue until the next quarter and possibly to the end of the year.

The phenol price picture was somewhat unsettled in some quarters A range between the old and new prices has been inserted in prices current until there is some strengthening of the new price which became effective July 1. Interest in acetanilide was reported to fairly good, with inquiry just about equalling production. Vacation shutdowns in the textile industry have left products used in dyestuff intermediates in rather long supply. Producers said that demand was fair.

Steel production the week ending July 31 was scheduled to be at 94.6 percent, or an index of 142.2, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This equalled 2,284,000 tons, compared with 2,195,000 for the previous week, 1,717,000 tons one month ago, and 1,532,000 tons one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 30, 1954
114.73	114.73	114.67	114.57

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—Steady demand from practically all consumers was noted in the market last week. Interest from styrene producers who are producing synthetic rubber at very satisfactory rates continued to be the bracing factor in the bright benzol sales picture. Synthetic rubber is reportedly being bought in good quantities by automobile producers and other related industries.

There was also some good buying inquiry from other users of synthetic rubber. It was pointed out that the great amount of diversification in industry makes it evident that a lag in just one phase would not have too great an effect on total production of benzol or other solvents. Besides synthetic rubber production, there was an uncommonly good amount of inquiry from insecticide producers.

Most suppliers were of the opinion that the high steel production rates will continue to afford plenty of light oils for some time to come. Quotations were said to be quite firm. Indications seemed to stress stability and no changes were foreseen by producers.

Cresols—Material was said to be still very tight in most grades. Although producers stated that production capacity was being reached and surpassed very often, they were unable to meet all commitments on schedule. They emphasized, however, that total demand was being met as soon as possible. The chief problem, according to producers, was the lack of enough distillation time. The crudes were said to be available in fair quantity, but the lengthy process of preparation necessary made material short.

The market for tar acids was reported to be well maintained at present and the future outlook appears to be about the same. Cresylic resins and tricresyl phosphate were cited as two of the products which were moving at a good rate, thus providing the market with a bright picture.

The increase in use of tricresyl phosphate as an additive in the production of gasoline has helped the market situation a great deal. The production of plasticizers is also on the upswing, causing good movement in cresols. On the whole, the market is well balanced and described as firm by suppliers. No price changes were noted last week.

Cresylic Acid—Business volume was said to be at a satisfactory level by producers. Sales continued to match production in many quarters, and the market could be considered rather tight. Demand on both the domestic and foreign markets has held up well over the past six months, depicting the current good general business picture. Adequate amounts of cresylic were being used in the production of tricresyl phosphate, wire enamels, disinfectants, flotation and aircraft engine cleaners.

Sources reported that imported ADF material continued to be in short supply. Suppliers were of the opinion that the present condition would remain for some to come. A feeling that prices may be altered in some areas at the beginning of next year was cited by one trade source. Present domestic and imported listings were unchanged.

Dyes—Statistics on production and sales of dyes in 1954 were recently released by the Traffic Commission. A total of 145,000,000 pounds was produced in 1954 as compared with 166,000,000 pounds in 1953. Sales last year amounted to 137,000,000 pounds, valued at $160,000,000, compared with 152,000,000 pound for the previous year, valued at $168,000,000.

Increased production in 1954 was reported for only a few of the low and medium-priced dyes. Sulfur black production in 1954 was 11,500,000 pounds, or 24 percent more than the 9,300,000 pounds produced in 1953. Anthraquinone production was also on the increase with 2,600,000 pounds, compared with 2,500,000 pounds a year ago.

Naphthalene—The market situation remained in tight supply, and it was expected to remain in about the same status through the rest of the year. If a short situation continues, suppliers stated, there could possibly be some price hedging in the fourth quarter by producers with any spare material on hand. At current rates, however, it is unlikely that much material would be available.

On the foreign market, importers stated that very little material was coming into the country. Large amounts were being used by the producing countries in phthalic anhydride manufacture as well as other products. Perhaps the prime reason for the dearth of ADF material is domestic consumer resistance to higher prices desired by the foreign suppliers. Some material has moved at new prices, however, according to trade sources. The current listing is 6¾c. per pound, nominal, in large lots.

Phenol—The market was considered fairly steady and a good business outlook was seen through this quarter. Good demand was seen for phenolic resins and adhesives by many industries, especially in the automobile industry. Trade sources reported that summer vacation shutdowns were not having a noticeable effect on production capacities. Material was being produced at ample rates.

The price picture continued to be unsettled in some areas, although prices were advanced 1c. per pound on July 1.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending July 31, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,063,951
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	38,454,229
Benzol	gals.	3,678,231
Coaltar	gals.	16,871,223
Creosote oil	gals.	942,357
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,599,080
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	27,359
Toluol	gals.	723,487
Xylol	gals.	193,031

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

To indicate the fact that the new listings are not firm a range between the old prices and the July 1 advances has been inserted in prices current. Sources noted that some material had been moving at the old listings. Just how long it would take to strengthen the new listings was not known.

Toluol — Various suppliers reported that some areas were moving material at a good rate, while others had little call. On the whole, the market was described as firm. The high steel production rates continue, thus making plenty of light oils available. The excess, it was pointed out, has not softened the market to any great extent.

Competition between coaltar and petroleum toluol producers also served to keep the market in fair position. Material is moving to industrial outlets in normal amounts, especially to paint producers. The automobile industry and home building increases have allowed paint producers a great opportunity to solidify their market.

Xylol—While demand from the dyestuff producers for xylol has decreased because of summer vacations and shutdowns in the textile industry, it was reported that the market was still in good condition. Much of the material normally used by the dyestuff producers has been held in reserve to improve inventories. There was adequate demand from pharmaceutical outlets and industrial resins and finishes. Prices were unchanged.

Intermediates

Acetanilide—Buying interest was good in most quarters, producers reported last week. The market was considered to be fairly stable, with enough inquiry coming in to use any supplies that might be available. Prices were firm.

m-Dinitrobenzene — This material is used in large quantities by the dyestuff intermediate producers who are in the midst of the seasonal textile workers shutdown for vacations. Producers, noted, however, that sales were still fairly good. An adequate demand was said to be met with comparative ease by suppliers. Prices have held firm since the July 1 increase.

Maleic Anhydride—Buying interest was said to be diversified enough to have a firming influence on the market. Consumers were buying at a good pace, with no sign of letup in the near future. The active buying is expected to keep maleic material moving at a good pace. There were no price changes.

Monochlorobenzene — The noticeable firmness mentioned in the insecticide market has influenced the sale of monochlorobenzene. Material is being produced at reasonably good rates, suppliers stated. Much of the insecticide material is being exported, it was noted, but domestic buying has also held beyond the normal period, which is sometime in June. Some inconsistency was noted in the eastern areas, but midwest and far west suppliers reported more than normal interest. No prices were changed.

Phthalic Anhydride—Phthalic remained tight in most areas. Automobile production continued to influence the buying of paints, lacquers, and plastics, thereby maintaining a good demand for phthalic material. Just how long the situation will remain at full strength depends to some extent when the automobile manufacturers will begin changing over to next year's models. Consumers were getting the material they ordered in reasonable time, it was stated. No price changes took place in this material.

Styrene—As synthetic rubber producers maintained the high productions rates necessary to meet the automobile industry's demand styrene sales were also very high. Material was being bought in large amounts by automobile and allied producers. Styrene production was said to be as high as it has ever been. Interest from plastics manufacturers was also contributing to the bright market picture in most of the industry. Trade sources stated that the big volume of sales would probably continue through the third quarter and well into the fourth. A model changeover in automobiles will come about sometime during the fourth quarter, but it is not expected to have any great effect on total styrene production. It will provide an opportunity to increase inventories, producers reported.

Cyclic Chemicals Output: May

The following production statistics on coal chemicals indicate output in May, 1955, compared with April. Figures originate in a report to the Tariff Commission and represent total production from all sources, unless the specific sources are indicated.

	Production April	Production May
Acetanilide, tech., and USP, lbs.	342.700	377.326
Aniline ..... lb.	12.369.620	10.426.042
Benzol (specification and industrial grades):—		
Tar distillers .... gal.	1.348.177	1.780.249
Petroleum operators . gals.	8.902.450	9 221.919
Cokeoven operators . gals.	13.958.623	14.692.176
Total ..... gal.	23.897.335	25.914.095
Creosote:—		
Tar distillers .. gals.	7.340.610	7.741.888
Cokeoven operators . gals.	2.826.455	2.938 699
Total ..... gal.	10.167.065	10.680.587
Cresols:		
Meta-para ..... lbs.	1.572 216	1.836.436
Ortho-meta-para .....lbs.	867.240	722.194
Cresylic acid, refined . lbs.	4.515.203	4.630.778
Dyes (commercial concentrations):—		
C.I. 202 Chrome blue black R cone lbs.	256.304	213.213
C.I. 581 Direct black EW, lbs.	582 993	597.316
Pr. 302 Naphthol AS lbs.	95.725	68.655
Monochlorobenzene .... lbs.	37.544.466	40.431.919
Naphthalene crude (solidifying at less than 79°C):—		
Tar distillers ..... lbs.	22.654.614	22.535.302
Cokeoven operators lbs.	16.127.448	12.909.493
Total ..... lbs.	38.782.062	75.876.714
Refined (solidifying at 79°C. and over):—		
Tar distillers ..... lbs.	7.661.721	9.225.414
Phenol (synthetic and natural), tech. and USP . lbs.	43.535.133	44.825.654
Phthalic anhydride .... lbs.	29.263.188	29.338.939
Styrene (government and privately-owned plants combined) ..... lbs.	64.596.237	87.707.345
Toluol:—		
Cokeoven operators ... gals.	3.162.607	3.320.763
All other sources..gals.	11.216.807	12.528.191
Total .....gals.	14.379.214	15.848.944
Xylol, crude:—Coaltar and petroleum derived.gals.	10.583.520	10.607.794

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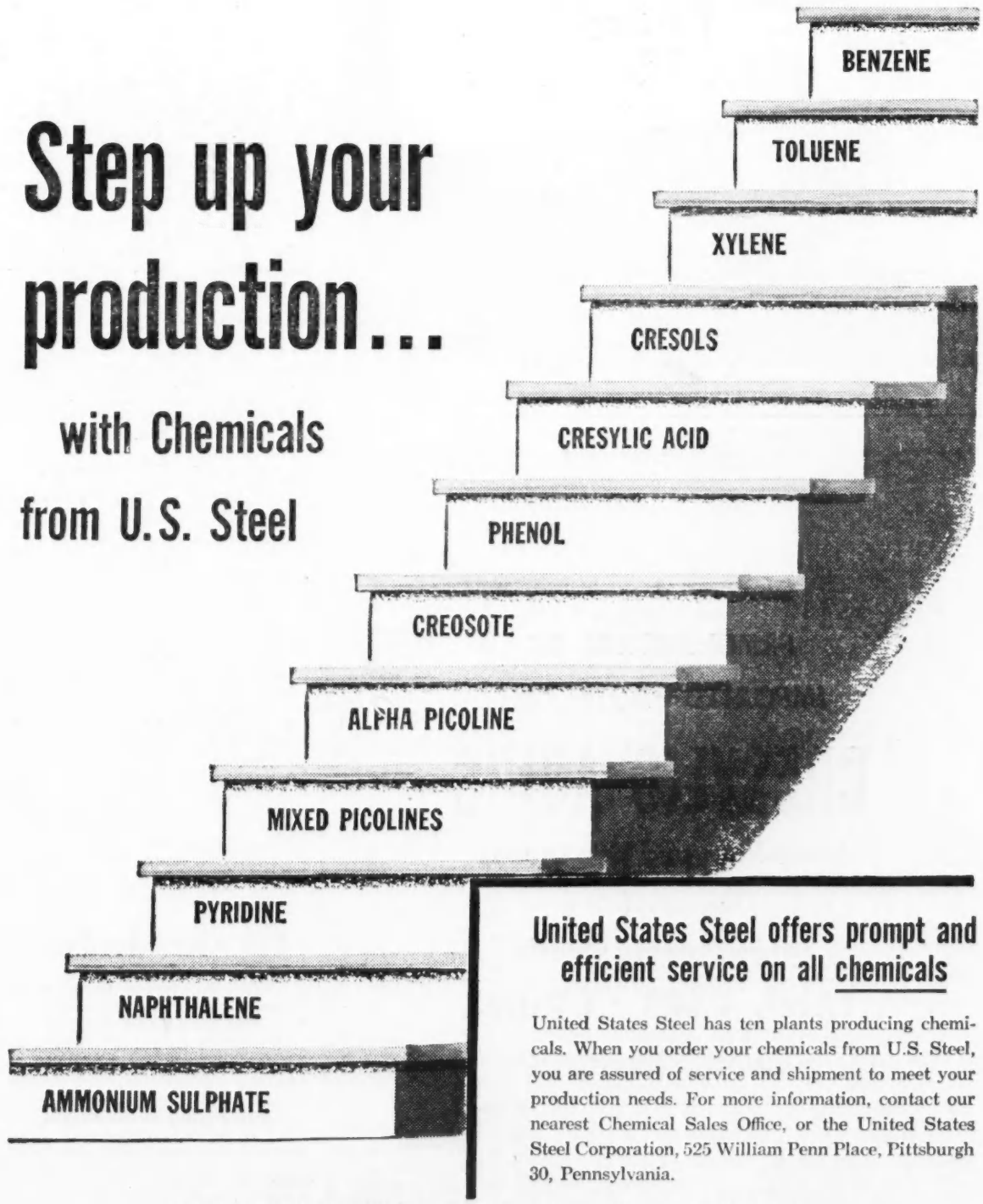

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Hercules Powder Reports Vice-President's Retirement

Mahlon G. Milliken has retired as a vice-president and member of the executive committee of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., but will remain as a member of the company's board of directors until the end of the year. An outstanding figure since the earliest years of cellulosics development, Mr. Milliken invented and perfected the Milliken continuous digester for the production of nitrocellulose, which eliminated the slower and dangerous batch method. On several occasions, Mr. Milliken served in an advisory capacity to various United States government agencies, the most recent involving appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission.

Obituaries

Arthur Howard Churchill

Arthur Howard Churchill, retired cashier of Phelps-Dodge Corporation, New York, died July 23 in New York. He was ninety-three years old. Mr. Churchill had been associated with the company for sixty years.

Dr. Ralph Hummel

Dr. Ralph Hummel, head of the chemical processing department of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., and one of the developers of chloromycetin, was killed in an automobile accident in the Canadian Rockies on July 26. He was fifty-five years old.

Weldon S. Caldbeck, chemical engineer with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co, Wilmington, Del., died July 23 in Elizabeth, N. J. He was forty-two years old.

Frank W. Carpenter, former research director for General Mills Corporation, St. Paul, Minn., died in Santa Barbara, Cal., July 24. He was seventy-four years old.

Daniel G. Day, district sales manager for Pratt & Lambert Company, died July 23 in Buffalo, N. Y. He was sixty-seven years old and had been with Pratt & Lambert for forty years.

Marshall W. Gleason, retired president of Gleason-Tiebout Glass Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., died July 25 in White Plains, N. Y. He was 101 years old. Mr. Gleason retired in 1947.

Curtis R. Gray, executive vice-president of Bowman Feed Products, Inc., died July 16 in Holland, Mich. He was seventy-two years old.

Calouste Sarkis Gulbenkian, international oil magnate, died July 20 in Lisbon, Portugal. He was eighty-six years old.

Howard E. Johnson, sr., chief engineer of American Manganese Company, died July 23 in Chicago. He was fifty-three years old.

Gustav Petricek, president of United Wool Piece Dyeing & Finishing Company, Passaic, N. J., died July 20 in Montclair, N. J. He was seventy years old.

Dr. William H. Schultz, pharmacologist and medical scientist, died July 24 in New York. He was eighty-three years old.

Forest L. Terry, retired traffic manager of Diamond Match Company, New York, died July 24 in Hackensack, N. J. He was eighty-two years old.

William H. Warn, retired mining engineer formerly associated with Calumet & Hecla Copper Company, Calumet, Mich., died July 25 in Little Silver, N. J. He was sixty-nine years old.

Michael J. Wynn, manager of American Can Company, New York, died July 13 in Jersey City, N. J. He was fifty-six years old.

WOC Curbs Are Detailed

—*Continued from page 3*

ate legislation "could be lived with," although they are unnecessary and senseless. However, those included in H. R. 7470 probably will discourage any firm or qualified industry man from offering his services to the government, it was contended.

Meanwhile, an investigation of employment of WOC's in the Business and Defense Services Administration, which opened last week before a subcommittee of the house judiciary committee, under the chairmanship of Emanuel Celler of New York, produced no evidences of wrong-doing on the part of those who have served in this capacity. The only headlines which came out of the committee's probing were those churned up by Mr. Celler, who charged that the Department of Commerce had tried to obstruct his investigation.

Pfizer Donates Drug to Spain

A donation of 100,000 vials of dihydrostreptomycin has been made to Spanish health officials by John E. McKeen, president of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. The one-gram vials, valued at more than one million pesetas ($25,000), were presented to Dr. F. G. Palanca, Spain's General Director of Health.

Calspray Breaks Ground At Fertilizer Project Site

California Spray-Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Calif., a subsidiary of Standard Oil Company of California, has broken ground at the site of its four plant fertilizer project at Richmond. The four plants are part of the company's six-plant, $16,000,000, project. Products made at the new plants will be ammonium nitrate solutions, ammonium sulfate, anhydrous ammonia, aqueous ammonia and high analysis pelleted fertilizers.

Copper Export Quotas Set

—*Continued from page 3*

scrap containing 40 percent or more copper; and 550 short tons (metal weight) for copper-base alloy ingots and other crude forms. These quotas represent a 45-percent reduction from the quotas established in the second quarter, which were 5,000, 10,000, and 1,000 short tons, respectively.

Unrefined copper of domestic origin generally will not be approved for export. This export licensing restriction is already in effect for refined copper of domestic origin (except copperweld rods) and refined copper made from Canadian-origin scrap.

Unrefined copper of foreign origin, such as ores, concentrates, matte, and blister, and low-grade copper scrap materials containing less than 40 percent copper and no more than 5 percent nickel, such as slags, ashes, skimmings, drosses, residues, flue dust, and irony brass, continue under open-end licensing.

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Rhodia, Inc., Adds Two New Reodorants to Line

Rhodia, Inc., New York, has announced the addition of "Alamask p4-M" and "Alamask P4-M-X" to its line of industrial chemical reodorants. Testing of the new products has proven their effectiveness in masking objectional odors emanating from municipal waste, chemical plant operations and pharmaceutical and biotic wastes, according to Rhodia.

The reodorants possess improved low temperature stability, with greater odor coverage of sulfides and mercaptans. Addition can be made directly to processes, or applied in dispersible form to effluents from operations, Rhodia reported.

Dravo to Build Liquid Cargo Dock For American Synthetic Rubber Co.

A new dock for unloading liquid cargo from river barges will be constructed for American Synthetic Rubber Company at Louisville, Ky., by Dravo Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The dock will consist of two eighteen-foot diameter steel sheet pile cells. One of them will be connected to the shore by a 222-foot long walkway that also will carry pipe lines. Due to extreme variations in river levels at this location on the Ohio River, the main cell will be seventy-two feet above normal water elevation. The second cell, also used for mooring the barge, is eighteen feet in diameter except for the top thirty feet which will be of smaller size.

Goodrich Research Center Announces 3 Appointments

B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, has announced three staff additions at its research center in Brecksville, Ohio.

Dr. G. Donald Munger will have reponsibility for fungicide evaluation. Dr. Munger has been principal plant pathologist at Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio. Dr. William H. Brandt has joined the organic chemicals research group. He was previously with the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio. Dr. Robert W. Layer has joined Goodrich as a research chemist, following an association with Naugatuck Chemical Company, Naugatuck, Conn., a division of United States Rubber Company, as a analytical chemist.

Columbia-Southern Picks Assistant Technical Head

Henry W. Rahn has been appointed assistant technical director for Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Rahn has served since 1950 as director of research and development at Columbia-Southern's operations at Corpus Christi, Tex. Earlier he had served as development engineer and technical director at the plant. Associated with Columbia-Southern since 1933, Mr. Rahn joined the firm as a chemical engineer at the Barberton, Ohio, plant and transferred to Corpus Christi the following year.

American Zinc Getting Leases

American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company, St. Louis, Mo., is acquiring sizable mining and milling properties in southern Wisconsin as the result of two separate transactions. American Zinc has already acquired from the Cuba City Mining Company, Cuba City, Wis., leases on 370 acres on which "a substantial tonnage of zinc ore has been proven." The mine, due to get into production by the second quarter of next year, is expected to produce at the rate of 12,000 tons of zinc concentrates yearly. In another deal, American Zinc has arranged to acquire the milling facilities plus mining leases and equipment held by Vinegar Hill Zinc Company, a subsidiary of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company.

Nat'l Aniline Names Bebee Ass't Engineering Manager

National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has appointed Edwin H. Bebee assistant engineering manager. Mr. Bebee joined National Aniline's Buffalo, N. Y., plant in 1933, where he has been engaged in engineering, construction, maintenance and power, most recently as assistant plant manager in charge of these activities. In his new post he will be located in the division's general office in New York.

Trade Briefs

Southern Dyestuff Corporation, Charlotte, N. C., has developed a new blue vat dye for denim.

Zirconium Corporation of America, Solon, Ohio, has appointed Wendell P. Keith exclusive representative on the west coast.

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THE FACTS ON THE RESERPINE MARKET

1

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2

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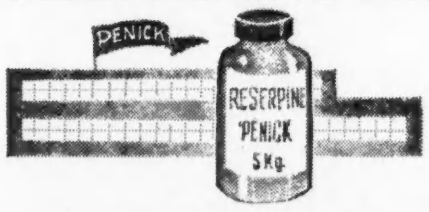
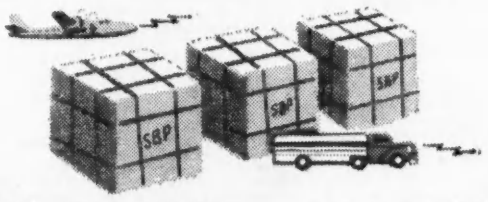


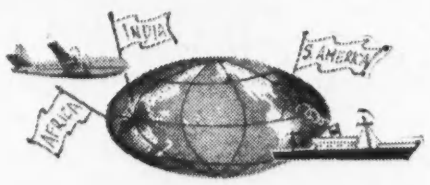
3

We became the first bulk manufacturer of RESERPINE in this country.



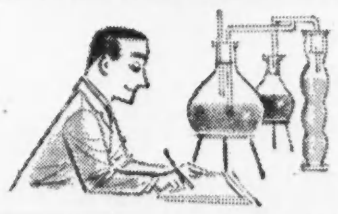
4

Our effective procurement of raw materials and diligent chemical research assure our customers of adequate and continuing supplies so they can properly plan their marketing programs.



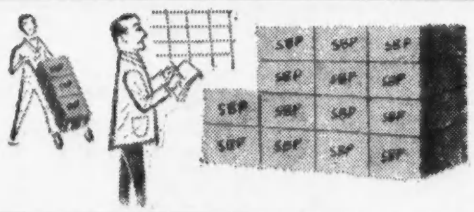
5

The chemical and clinical data we have on file in Washington enables us to use *a choice of raw material sources for* RESERPINE. We are not dependent on any one geographic area for our crude Rauwolfia.



6

Our research in the field of Rauwolfia alkaloids is continuing. One new alkaloid, Raunormine, has been announced and is ready for commercial production.



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Long-standing experience in alkaloid manufacture enables us to be foremost in the supply of Rauwolfia alkaloids.

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This month has proven to be quite eventful in the number of important vitamin price changes. Following upon the heels of price cuts in riboflavin and thiamin hydrochloride and mononitrate, which had occurred recently, last week saw the first reduction in synthetic vitamin A prices since January, 1953. The decline was attributed principally to lower manufacturing costs resulting from production economies and producers foresaw increased consumption of the vitamin as a primary result of the reduction. In addition to its inclusion in many polyvitamin compounds put out by the pharmaceutical industry, a major source of consumption of vitamin A has been in the fortification of margarine. The recently announced availability of synthetic beta carotene, a form of vitamin A, was believed to have also had some relation to the lowering in synthetic A price quotations.

The reductions in vitamin A amounted to 2 cents per 1,000,000 A units for both the acetate and palmitate, the former in cottonseed oil and the latter, in either cottonseed or corn oils. Dry vitamin A, either in powder or bead form, was reduced $5 per kilo in potencies of 500,000 A units per gram. Other potencies were proportionately lower.

Two new and important developments in the field of medicine were announced last week at an international conference held in Geneva. A new antibiotic was reported which has been proven, effective, in test-tube tests against two types of viruses. None of the antibiotics in use currently are effective in combatting virus organisms, it was said. The other new and perhaps, more startling announcement made at the conference was that a total synthesis of aldosterone had been worked out. Aldosterone has been described as the principal adrenal hormone necessary to life. Minute quantities of the hormone have demonstrably maintained life in persons with diseases of the adrenal glands, it was said.

Throughout the market, a mid-summer lethargy prevailed. Market activity was expected to continue seasonally off until after Labor Day. There were exceptions, of course to the overall pattern, notably citric and tartaric acids as well as sodium benzoate, all of which go into items in seasonally heavy demand. The beverage manufacturers have been taking large quantities of citric acid and tartrates. The unusually hot weather which has prevailed throughout this month has swelled soft drink sales tremendously, it was noted.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Vitamin A, syn., dry, 500,000 A units per gram, $5 per kilo.
liquid, in oil, 2c. per 1,000,000 units.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 30, 1954
66.33	66.33	67.14	68.76

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Antibiotics—The market was seasonally quiet last week. Demand was slow and producers did not anticipate any overall increase in inquiry until after Labor Day, the traditional end-point for summer. New developments continue in the antibiotic field which appear certain to steadily boost the number of uses for this group of compounds. A new antibiotic was reported last week which has demonstrated, in test-tube studies, a high activity against many fungi as well as inhibition of the growth of certain bacteria and of two bacterial viruses.

Although the new substance has not yet been tested on animals, the results of test-tube studies, to date, hold promise for the extension of the field of usefulness of antibiotics. Whereas none of the antibiotics so far discovered have any effect against diseases caused by viruses, the new antibiotic has been found to be active against two types of viruses, known as bacteriophage, that destroy bacteria.

Camphene—The price schedule on camphene was reported to have been recently advanced 2.2c. per pound. The new schedule was as follows: tankcars, 12½c. per pound; drum carlots, 15c. and less than carlots at 16½c.

Hormones — The latest development in hormones was revealed last week in an announcement that the principal life-essential hormone of the adrenal glands, aldosterone, has been totally synthesized.

Aldosterone has been described as a chemical relative of cortisone and hydrocortisone, hormones which are secreted in the outer layer or cortex of the adrenal glands and which have been used in recent years in the treatment and alleviation of pain in victims of rheumatoid arthritis.

Preliminary studies of minute quantities of aldosterone obtained from huge quantities of adrenal glands of hogs and cattle have indicated that the hormone is the most potent compound known for regulating the utilization of minerals in the body and the maintenance of proper water balance. It was further found that even minute quantities of aldosterone would maintain life in persons with diseases of the adrenal glands, such as Addison's disease.

Lanolin—Demand for lanolin was reported to be running at good levels last week. The increased popularity of aersol hair preparations in addition to the steady trend in pharmaceutical usage has resulted in a stepped up consumption of lanolin, over the past year. The resurgence of the popularity of wool in the textile trade was seen in the ready availability of crude wool grease from which lanolin is obtained. Hence, the supply picture is good and expected to continue ample for the balance of the year. Imports of crude wool grease were also substantial and the overall outlook in lanolin was for continued stability, in the immediate future, at least.

Mercurials—Despite an approximate decline in mercury prices of $62 since the first of the year, mercury salts continue unchanged, pricewise. When and whether mercurial quotations will be changed remains a matter for conjecture and it was virtually impossible to get any valid indication of this in the trade.

Silver Salts—The spot market was quiet last week, silver bullion quotations having apparently stabilized for the present. Consumption of silver salts was reported to be running at routine levels while supplies were adequate.

Production of silver nitrate (100 percent $AgNO_3$) aggregated 6,873,000 ounces in May compared to 4,634,000 ounces in April and 5,015,000 ounces during May last year.

The Bureau of the Census further reported that stocks of silver nitrate at producing plants totaled 3,690,000 ounces as of May 31, 1955, compared to 2,383,000 ounces on hand April 30, of this year.

Sugar—The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced an increase of 100,000 tons in the total sugar quotas for the continental United States for 1955. With this increase, 1955 quotas total 8,300,000 short tons, raw value.

On December 21, 1954, when the 1955 quotas were initially announced, total quotas were set below the indicated level of consumption to make allowance for: (1) sugar constructively delivered within 1954 quotas for consumption in 1955, (2) for stabilizing prices at levels which will maintain the domestic sugar industry, and (3) for a margin of error in the projection of anticipated requirements. In announcing the increase, officials pointed out that there is a strengthened demand for sugar and the present market situation is firm. Thus, there is not the need for the same degree of adjustment for price stimulus as during the initial months of the year.

Consumer demand normally is low in the winter and early spring months and rises to a peak during the summer. It appears that consumers so far this year have maintained unusually low inventories. Distribution in 1955 to date has been higher than to the same date last year when for the full year 8,250,000 tons of sugar were required. As the season of heavy consumption progresses distribution is likely to rise to a seasonal high. Furthermore, raw sugar selling pressures and the pressure to ship such sugar to refiners have diminished now that the harvesting season in the Caribbean has been completed and the market situation has firmed.

Although it is still too early in the year to determine whether the originally estimated level of consumption will be reached or exceeded, it is evident that

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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additional sugar is needed within the quotas. In view of the strengthening demand and the present firm market situation, there is not the need for the same degree of adjustment for price stimulus as during the initial months of the year. Accordingly, the total of the sugar quotas (sugar requirements) is increased by 100,000 tons to 8,300,000 tons.

Theobromine—The market was holding at very steady levels with prices reported firm at recently advanced levels. Despite the fact that the cocoa bean market has declined considerably, pricewise, as a result of consumer resistance to the high levels prevailing over the past year and the fact that the supply situation has improved. Nevertheless the outlook for theobromine was for continued price firmness and a relatively tight supply situation.

In instances of lower cocoa prices, production of cocoa powder is usually increased in response to greater consumer demand, with the result that the raw material from which theobromine is made, expeller cake, is in tight supply. There appears to be little, if any, competition from European manufacturers. It was believed that consumption in Europe itself has been sufficiently large to take most of the production there.

The current market price for theobromine alkaloid was $4 per pound with the sodio-salicylate at $3.50 and sodium acetate at $4.20 per pound.

Vitamin A—Synthetic vitamin A was reduced across-the-board last week in the first price change in 2½ years. The decline amounted to 2c. per 1,000,000 units for both the palmitate and the acetate, in solution. The new price was 10c. per 1,000,000 units for vitamin A acetate in cottonseed oil and the palmitate in solutions of both cottonseed or corn oil. The dry powder or beads was reduced $5 per kilo to $67.50 in the 500,000 A units per gram potency, $3.22 per kilo in the 325,000 units per gram potency to $43.88 and $2.50 per kilo in the 250,000 A units per gram potency, to $33.75 per kilo.

The reduction was ascribed to lowered manufacturing costs resulting from production economies rather than due to competitive influences. This latest reduction in the vitamin group was expected to wind up the series of declines in this group over the past month, which saw riboflavin and thiamin salts reduced in recent weeks.

Botanicals

The botanicals market continued to move at seasonally routine levels last week. Collections to date have been satisfactory on the overall, precipitation having been adequate earlier this year. Despite dry weather conditions over a good deal of the country during July, botanicals growing areas were reported to have received a reasonable amount of moisture although, to be sure, there are always some regions in which rainfall was below normal.

Contracts were currently underway for fall needs and the supply picture was good in most items. There has, however, been a smaller collection of cascara bark this year and some difficulty may crop up later in the year when consumption hits its peak in the manufacture of various cough and cold remedies. The extent of consumption of such compounds, of course, is always dependent upon the severity of the winter ,a factor which must remain strictly conjectural, at this time.

In the imported botanicals group, there has been little change. Ipecac root continues in relatively tight supply while the carryover of aged orris root at origin was said to be very small. Collections of new crop material were expected to commence by late August with initial arrivals in October. Last year, it was remembered, shippers held back much later than usual in the hopes that the market would go higher. Whether a similar occurrence will happen this year was a matter for conjecture, at this time.

White Pine Bark—Collections of white pine bark were reported satisfactory to date and it appeared that there would not be any supply difficulties in this item. Prices were unchanged.

Wild Cherry Bark—The spot market was steady with collections coming in at a good rate. Consumers were expected to begin to anticipate their fall bark needs this month.

Winthrop-Stearns Reports Appointment of O'Connell

Richard A. O'Connell has been appointed assistant to the director of the special chemicals division of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York.

Mr. O'Connell's principal duties will include supervising price quotations and expediting shipments of the division's line of bulk chemicals to the pharmaceutical, chemical and dye industries. Before going to Winthrop-Stearns, he had served as chemist and purchasing agent for R. B. Davis Company. He was previously associated with Remington Rand, Inc.

Reserpine Assay Developed By Pfizer Co. Research Team

Researchers of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., have developed analytical methods for the assay of reserpine in its pure as well as crude and prepared dosage forms, the company reported last week. The research team, H. W. McMullen, H. J. Pazdera, S. R. Missan, L. L. Ciaccio and T. C. Grenfell, was able to determine the identity, purity and percentage amount of the pure chemical reserpine compound in hundreds of samples of the drug and a wide variety of the rauwolfia plants, according to the company.

Three tests were utilized:—Ultra violet absorption, paper chromatography and fluorescence. It was pointed out that not one test, but rather a correlation of the three was utilized.

The authors explained that roots of the different rauwolfia species vary considerably in content and in composition of alkaloids. Since the alkaloids are used in pharmaceutical preparations as pure compounds, as crude extracts and as whole ground root, the researches stated, it is necessary to establish the properties of these alkaloids, methods of identifying them in the presence of similar compounds and methods of determining the quantities present in pharmaceuticals.

Shell Tells Of Changes In Treasury Department

Five organizational changes in the head office treasury department of Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, were announced last week.

R. K. Burns, assistant manager of the treasury department, has been promoted to manager and P. J. Morel, chief accountant, has been named assistant manager of financial accounting. W. F. Reed, who was chief accountant in the Tulsa Okla., exploration and production department, has become assistant manager for financial analysis and budgets. He replaces R. F. Fazio, who will be transferred to San Francisco as chief accountant in the ammonia division, on or about November 1. Mr. Fazio replaces M. E. Lilley, who will be assigned to the head office at that time.

Bids Wanted

Calcium carbide, 50 tons, inv. 123-10, Aug. 5, Navy Purchasing Office, Navy Dept., 1206 Santee St., Los Angeles 15, Calif.

Diatomaceous earth, 2,445 50-lb. bgs., powder, inv. ENG-184-C-14, Aug. 5, Corps of Engnrs., Chicago Procurement Office, 226 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill.

Drugs, 40,872 bots. of 1,000 acetophenetidin, acetylsalicylic acid and caffeine tabs., 39,744 bots. of 6 d-amphetamine sulfate tabs., 49,324 bots. of 100 same, 9,600 bots. of 1,000 ferrous sulfate tabs., 16,075 bots. of 20 scopolamine hydrobromide tabs., 33,960 bots. of 1,000 acetylsalicylic acid tabs., 1,728 bots. of 100 ergonovene maleate tabs., inv. 9, Aug. 2, Armed Services Med. Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Glycerin, 60,000 lbs., grade B, inv. 19, Aug. 2, Picatinny Arsenal, Purchasing & Contracting Officer, Dover, N. J., 7,116 10-lb. cans glycerin USP, inv. 56, Aug. 8, Armed Services Med. Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Insecticide, 1,456 gals. DDT, 20% solution, liquid, inv. 5, Aug. 8, Schenectady Gen. Depot, Purchasing & Contracting Office, N. Y.; 1,498 gals. chlordane, DDT, liquid spray, inv. 4, Aug. 4, Richmond Quartermaster Depot, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Richmond, Va.

Paint, 760 gals. latex base, interior, flat paint, type 1, inv. 3T-64506-R, Aug. 5, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Region 3, 7th & D Sts., S. W., Washington 25, D. C.; 546 gals. insulating, electrical varnish, inv. B1-MA-5, Aug. 5, Commerce Dept., Maritime Adm., Div. of Purchase & Sales, Washington, D. C.; 44,900 gals. semi-gloss enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 383-21, Aug. 18, 4,300 gals. exterior, oil, general purpose paint, East & West Coast, inv. 383-27, Aug. 18, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium hypochloride, 500 1-gal. bots., inv. 397, Aug. 5, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Region 8, Bldg. 41, Denver Fed. Center, Denver 2, Colo.

Sodium sulfite, 120 25-lb. dms., inv. 397, Aug. 5, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Region 8, Bldg. 41, Denver Fed. Center, Denver 2, Colo.

Sodium thiosulfate, 200 100-lb. dms., inv. 397, Aug. 5, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Region 8, Bldg. 41, Denver Fed. Center, Denver 2, Colo.

Sulfuric acid, 9,882 lbs., electrolyte for storage batteries, inv. 27, Aug. 5, McClellan AFB, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Calif.

Trisodium phosphate, 257,832 lbs., tech., type I, anhyd. powder or gran., inv. 2, Aug. 17, N. Y. Chem. Procurement District, Purchasing & Contracting Office, 180 Varick St., N. Y., N. Y.

Schering Corp. Appoints

Dr. Chester J. Szmal has been appointed clinical research physician in the clinical research division of Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N.J. The new appointee joins Schering after a year as rating specialist-admitting officer in the Veterans' Administration Hospital, Wilkes Barre, Pa., and as a general practitioner in Archbold and West Alexander, Pa., since 1951.

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AGAR 1 dm, Morningstar Nicol, Barcelona
20 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Barcelona
10 dms, National City Bank, Barcelona
25 bls, Consumers Import Co, Kobe
20 bls, Imco Trading Co, Kobe
450 bls, Peoples First National Pittsburg, Nagoya
15 bls, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Kobe
ALOE—6 cs, S B Penick & Co, Port Elizabeth
AMINOGUANIDINE BICARBONATE—10 dms, F L Kraemer, Rotterdam
ANILINE DYES—5 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
13 dms, Natural Nydegger, Rotterdam
72 dms, Rotterdam
3 cans, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
9 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
11 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
6 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
61 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
72 dms, Rotterdam
ANISE SEED—98 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Alicante
ANTIMONY CONCENTRATES—7,050 bgs, Watson Geach, Lourenco Marques
OXIDE—600 bgs, National Lead Co, Middlesbrough
REGULUS—475 cs, Sibenik
95 cs, Split
ARABIC GUM—254 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Port Sudan
658 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Port Sudan
709 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
508 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
903 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
ARSENIC, CRUDE—94 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
WHITE—36 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
ASBESTOS FIBER—600 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Beira
600 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Lourenco Marques
160 bgs, Asbestos Corp of America, Lourenco Marques
4,000 bgs, North American Asbestos Corp, Lourenco Marques
BARBASCO ROOT—145 bls, Astoria Panamericana, Callao
312 bgs, Hecht Levis & Kahn, Callao
BEESWAX—205 blks, Strahl & Pitsch, Djibouti
100 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Talcahuano
41 pkgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Cristobal
BLANC FIXE—100 bgs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—21 dms, Ungerer & Co, Callao
BRUCINE SULFATE—5 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Hamburg
BUTTONLAC—100 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
200 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
100 bgs, Calcutta
CAFFEINE—32 dms, Hamburg
CALCIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE—20 cks, Havre
HYPOCHLORITE — 174 dms, Rebeco Chemicals Inc, Yokohama
CAMPHOR OIL—20 dms, S B Penick & Co, Kobe
25 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Kobe
10 dms, J Berlage, Keelung
10 dms, George Uhe Co, Keelung
POWDER—25 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
10 cs, Fine Organics Inc, Keelung
CANANGA OIL—5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Penang
CANDELILLA WAX—375 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—400 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
200 bgs, A Gronowitz, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R T French, Rotterdam
125 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—45 cs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Colombo
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, L N White & Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Montevideo
1,000 bgs, National Casein Sales, Montevideo
1,000 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, P A Dunkel, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Melbourne
CASHEWNUTSHELL LIQUID—110 tons, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Cochin
CASSIA—2,101 bgs, Rotterdam
FISTULA—25 bgs, Meer Corp, Kingston
CASTOR BEANS—2,060 bgs, Grace National Bank, Bahia
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—100 bls, Lo Curto & Funk, Rijeka
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—3,143 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHLOROPHYLL—25 dms, Airkem Inc, London
CHLOROPROMAZINE—4 cks, Havre
CINNAMON BARK OIL—2 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Colombo
1 cs, Volkart Bros, Colombo
LEAF OIL—5 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Colombo
QUILLS—25 bls, Max Van Pels, Colombo
100 bls, Norwalk Mills, Colombo
50 bls, C M Van Sillevolt, Colombo
50 bls, Curacao Trading Co, Colombo
75 bls, R G Garcia & Co, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—10 dms, Givaudan Corp, Keelung
6 dms, Rotterdam
11 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Colombo
CLAY—609 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Bremen
14 dms, Transmares Corp, Antwerp
COALTAR DYES—8 dms, C A Haynes, Havre
1 cs, C A Haynes, Havre
26 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Hull
COCONUT OIL—600 tons, LuDo & LuYm Corp, Cebu
COD OIL—150 dms, Bremen
COPAL GUM—160 bkts, Chase Manhattan Bank, Macassar
180 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Manila
45 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, London
COTTON LINTERS—123 bls, Anderson Clayton & Co, Buenos Aires
CRESYLIC ACID—427 dms, H A Gogarty, London
30 tons, H A Gogarty, London
238 dms, H A Gogarty, Hull
CUBE ROOT—289 bgs, Callao
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Lisbon
270 cs, French American Banking Corp, Tunis
3 ctns, R T French, Yokohama
45 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Bombay
470 cs, Tunis
110 cs, Lisbon
DAMMAR GUM—192 bgs, France Campbell & Darling, Singapore
50 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Bangkok
192 bgs, Drew Brown Ltd, Singapore
210 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
77 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
25 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
DEXTRIN—1,030 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
EARTH COLOR—50 cks, Adelphi Paint & Color Works, Rotterdam
800 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
ETHYL VANILLIN — 6 cs, Wm A Hoffmann, Hamburg
EUCALYPTUS OIL—11 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Lisbon
10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
WOOD EXTRACT—480 bgs, International Expediters, Fremantle
FISHLIVER OIL—5 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
4 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
3 dms, J D Smith Interocean, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—1,000 bgs, Marine & Animal By-Products Corp, Talcahuano
1,500 bgs, Marine & Animal By-Products Corp, Iquique
FISHSCALE EXTRACT—1 dm, Meare Corp, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—101,873 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
123,500 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
62,157 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
137,996 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
111,687 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
104,383 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
GALL NUTS—37 bls, Lattakia
OX—1 cs, Van Gelder Fanio Corp, Rotterdam
GARNETLAC—50 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
GELATIN—51 dms, Coignet Chemical Co, Havre
200 bgs, G Lippelgoes, Hull
GINGER—91 bgs, Fuerst Bros, London
16 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Lagos
35 bgs, A G Dunn, Kingston
GLUE—100 bgs, Franco Belgian Trading Co, Bordeaux
200 bgs, M Corbett & Co, Marseille
GLUESTOCK—77 bls, John Gorvers & Co, Callao
GLYCERINE—184 dms, Colgate Palmolive Peet Co, Casablanca
187 dms, C J Schellings & Co, Marseille
91 dms, Fehr Bros, Alexandria
GRAPHITE—1,235 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
500 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
GYPSUM—12,564 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
9,772 tons, National Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
9,422 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
2,670 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
HO OIL—13 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Keelung
LEAF OIL—2 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Hong Kong
IODINE, CRUDE—60 kgs, North Atlantic Fertilizer & Chemical Co, Yokohama
20 kgs, Bobeco Chemicals Inc, Yokohama
IRON BLUE—75 cms, Van Oppen & Co, London
KAOLIN—240 kgs, E Fougera & Co, London
KARAYA GUM—501 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
612 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
361 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—43 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
LACTOSE—300 kgs, Nestle Co, London
LAUREL LEAVES—100 bls, Norwalk Mills, Split
LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, George Luedets & Co, Cochin
11 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Cochin
6 dms, Chemical Bank, Cochin
6 dms, French American Banking Corp, Cochin
17 dms, National City Bank, Cochin
11 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Cochin
11 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Cochin
6 dms, Cochin
25 dms, Puerto Barrios
LIME OIL—5 dms, Port Au Prince
LIVERMEAL—413 bgs, A Johnson & Co, Rotterdam
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—200 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Genoa
500 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
224 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
112 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Tarragona
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Tarragona
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
MACE—25 cs, Rotterdam
38 cs, Macassar
MAGNESITE—8,465 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Madras
765 bgs, H A Gogarty, Madras
MANGANESE GLYCEROPHOSPHATE — 2 cks, Havre
MANGROVE BARK—2,624 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Lourenco Marques
1,408 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Lourenco Marques
EXTRACT—4,700 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan
MENTHOL—275 cs, Schwabach & Co, Rijeka
MERCURY—350 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
95 flks, L H Keller & Co, Tampico
METHYLNAPHTHALENE—7 bbls, F L Kraemer, Rotterdam
MICRANTHUM HAYATA OIL—3 dms, Ungerer & Co, Keelung
6 dms, George Uhe Co, Keelung
MOLASSES—500 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONTAN WAX—80 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
MUSTARD SEED—455 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, Copenhagen
100 bgs, C Gulden, Palermo
202 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, London
100 bgs, Pepper Products Co, Rotterdam
MYROBALANS—1,524 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Bombay
EXTRACT—220 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Hull
NAPHTHALENE—786 bgs, Standard Naphthalene Products, Amsterdam
395 bgs, Koppers Co, Middlesbrough
NAPHTHENIC ACID—2,191 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
NAPHTHOL—8 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
NICKEL CHLORIDE—7 cks, Republic Chemical Corp, London
SULFATE—40 cks, Danwill Co, Rotterdam
60 bbls, J C Miller Co, Bremen
NUTMEG—40 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Colombo
20 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
100 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Colombo
OLIVE OIL—52 dms, First National Boston, Tarragona
25 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Tarragona
155 dms, National City Bank, Tarragona
285 dms, M J Ossola Co, Casablanca
50 dms, National City Bank, Seville
25 dms, First National Boston, Seville
25 dms, N Maltezos, Piraeus
PALM OIL—75 dms, Matadi
1,162 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
KERNEL OIL—321 tons, Matadi
PAPAIN—105 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
168 hf chts, S B Penick & Co, Colombo
219 chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, F H Schoenfeld & Sons, Rijeka
200 bgs, E E Bier, Alicante
200 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Alicante
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
500 bls, Lindfors Chemical Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
3,000 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
280 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
400 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,200 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
250 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, National Distributors, Bremen
2,160 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
500 bls, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Bremen
500 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Co, Bremen
2,380 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
1,050 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,500 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
500 bls, Van Zanten & Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—350 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Singapore
560 bgs, Singapore
140 bgs, Volkart Bros, Singapore
365 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
105 bgs, R Badenhop Corp, Singapore
490 bgs, Dalamal & Sons, Singapore
553 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
70 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
770 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
320 bgs, A C Israel, Colombo
160 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
1,050 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Singapore
160 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
200 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
200 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, W L Willner, Cochin
120 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
45 bls, A C Israel, Colombo
45 bls, A G Dunn, Colombo
45 bls, Joensson & Cross, Colombo
80 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
35 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Singapore
60 bgs, J Berlage, Kuching
165 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Kuching
200 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Kuching
150 bgs, A G Dunn, Kuching
740 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Kuching
600 bgs, G H Winram, Kuching
840 bgs, Far Eastern Rubber Importers, Kuching
160 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Oosthaven
82 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Oosthaven
80 bgs, Imco Trading Co, Cochin
136 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
160 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
80 bgs, L A Champon & Co, Cochin
200 bgs, Dalamal & Sons, Cochin
770 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
790 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
200 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Cochin
1,750 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
350 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Singapore
720 bgs, Cochin
RED—86 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Port au Prince
67 bgs, Wm E Martin, Abidjan
332 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Lagos
5 cs, Marseille
WHITE—520 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Pangkal Pinang
112 bgs, Far Eastern Agencies, Pangkal Pinang
80 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Pangkal Pinang
70 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
140 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
70 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
70 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
343 bgs, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—400,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
260,001 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
87,208 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Las Piedras
PIMENTO—40 bgs, A G Dunn, Kingston
280 bgs, P H Petry, Kingston
LEAF OIL—2 dms, Ungerer & Co, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, J D Smith Interocean, Yokohama
50 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—30 bgs, F L Kraemer, Yokohama
200 bgs, Ataka N Y Inc, Kobe
POPPY SEED—250 bgs, A Gronowitz, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Joel Bieler, Rotterdam
550 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
350 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R J Spitz, London
POTATO STARCH—6,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Aarhus
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—153 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
250 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
600 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—115 bls, P H Petry, Puna
QUASSIA CHIPS—380 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—5,072 bgs, International Products Corp, Callao
2,020 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Callao
2,010 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
RAUWOLFIA HETEROPHYLLA ROOT—101 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Puerto Barrios
50 bgs, Puerto Barrios
RED IRON OXIDE—80 bgs, J Lee Smith & Co, Hull
RICE STARCH—200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Alexandria
RUM ETHER—1 dm, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
RUTILE SAND—400 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
RUTIN—12 dms, Commercial Banking Co of Sydney, Melbourne
SAFFLOWER—15 bgs, F D Keller & Sons, Vera Cruz
SAGE LEAVES—140 bls, Split
SAGO FLOUR—539 bgs, Chartered Bank of India, Singapore
324 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Singapore
SANDALWOOD OIL—8 cs, Roure-Dupont Inc, Madras
9 cs, Schimmel & Co, Madras
3 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Madras
SANDARAC GUM—3 bgs, O G Innes Corp, London
SASSAFRAS OIL—22 dms, Roth & Co, Rotterdam
23 dms, Wm H Muller, Amsterdam
SEEDLAC—300 bgs, Lind Mayer & Co, Calcutta
700 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
300 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
1,000 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
3,300 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
400 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Calcutta
250 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta
1,450 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
200 bgs, P N Roue, Calcutta
250 bgs, Bangkok
700 bgs, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—25 bls, Meer Corp, Tuticorin
5 bls, K I Litster Co, Tuticorin
SERPENTINA ROOT—100 bgs, Meer Corp, Tuticorin
22 bgs, O Zimmerman, Bombay
SESAME OIL—100 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Piraeus
SHARKLIVER OIL—35 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Keelung
50 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—500 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
450 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
150 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
700 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
1,225 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Flora Lac Co, Calcutta
50 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Calcutta
100 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
250 bgs, P N Rowe, Calcutta
54 bgs, Max Van Pels, Calcutta
57 bbls, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
20 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
SODIUM p-AMINOSALICYLATE—50 cks, Havre
BICHROMATE — 160 dms, Ferro Metal & Chemical Corp, Durban
CHLORITE—100 dms, Berkshire Chemicals Inc, Hamburg
CYANIDE—800 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Middlesbrough
GLUTAMATE, MONO — 200 dms, E J Guetta, Kobe
SPERM OIL—272 tons, Pisco
SULFUR—10,065 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Puerto Libre
SWORDFISHLIVER OIL—3 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
TALC—325 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bordeaux
800 bgs, C H Chrystal, Bordeaux
2,700 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAMARINDS—49 cks, J A Manton Co, Kingston
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,819 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Tjirebon
1,000 bgs, American Key Products, Tjirebon
1,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
TARTAR—205 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Marseille
TOLU BALSAM—30 cs, Barranquilla
10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, London
TRAGACANTH GUM—6 cs, Intersales Commercial Corp, Genoa
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—177 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, London
TRIHYDROXYBENZENE — 4 kgs, Harrisons & Crossfield, London
TURMERIC—58 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Madras
58 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Madras
58 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Madras
57 bgs, C Czarinkow, Madras
20 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Port Au Prince
120 bgs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kingston
UREA, SYNTHETIC—8,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
VANILLA BEANS—20 cs, Phila First National, Cristobal
17 cs, Cristobal
25 cs, Marseille
VARNISH—63 cs, Bluefries N Y Inc, Rotterdam
VEGETABLE WAX—125 cs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Kobe
VETIVER OIL—3 dms, Port Au Prince
WATTLE BARK—3,947 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
1,108 bls, Tanimex Corp, Durban
WHITING—600 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Hull
WOOL GREASE—55 dms, Olson Sales Agency, Fremantle
48 dms, Bank of N Y, Adelaide
50 dms, N I Malmstrom, Bremen
100 dms, N I Malestrom, London
100 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Hull
30 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Rotterdam
WAX—40 dms, Alexander & Co, London
YOHIMBINE BARK—12 bgs, P H Petry, Hamburg
ZIRCON SAND—3,600 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
3,600 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane

Boston

COTTON LINTERS—126 bls, Williamson Northup Co, Callao
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—100 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
TALC—430 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa

Los Angeles

BONEMEAL—2,205 bgs, Van Waters & Rogers, Naples
CARAWAY SEED—75 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Rotterdam
COPRA—500 long tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
EARTH COLOR—2,810 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
89 casks, Frank D Davis Co, Rotterdam
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
550 bls, Van Waters & Rogers, Rotterdam
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Perryman Mojonier Co, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Kobe
TARTARIC ACID—91 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—600 bgs, Ehret Co, Lourenco Marques
600 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
200 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Durban
160 bgs, Beira
BONEMEAL—3,094 bgs, Calcutta
551 bgs, Genoa
CASEIN—450 bgs, Rotterdam
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,200 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Bordeaux
1,209 bgs, Marseille
CLAY—1,904 tons, Avonmouth
CRESYLIC ACID—712 dms, Rotterdam
CRYOLITE—2,125 tons, Penna Salt Manufacturing Co, Ivigtux
FLUORSPAR—1,910 tons, Tampico
GYPSUM—5,628 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
4,560 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MAGNESITE—840 tons, Rijeka
MOLASSES—991,397 gals, Mantanzas
2,005,692 gals, Preston
NAPHTHALENE—1,111 bgs, Rotterdam
3,500 bgs, Gdynia
NICKEL SULFATE—20 bbls, Bremen
OLIVE OIL—80 dms, Seville
PEATMOSS—2,090 bls, Van Zanten & Co, Bremen
5,600 bls, Penna Banking Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,100 bls, Vandergrift Co, Bremen
10 bls, Gothenburg
2,700 bls, Bremen
PETROLEUM CRUDE—189,873 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
128,439 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
717,745 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
205,633 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
243,636 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
532,278 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
118,644 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
140,434 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
204,689 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
106,514 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
119,793 bbls, The Texas Co, Brighton
154,420 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
POTATO MEAL—10,614 bgs, Harve
1,450 bgs, Marseille
SHELLAC—75 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Bremen
TANNING EXTRACT—600 bgs, River Plate Corp, Liverpool
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,600 bgs, Itajai
WATTLE BARK—1,050 bls, Mossel Bay

San Francisco

ASBESTOS FIBER—1,820 bgs, Lourenco Marques
300 bgs, North American Asbestos Corp, Lourenco Marques
6,210 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Beira
218 bgs, Thornley & Pitt, Durban
BONEMEAL—2,156 tons, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM NITRATE—10,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CASEIN—400 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Buenos Aires
45 bgs, Buenos Aires
CELLULOSE EXTRACT—260 bgs, H J Boutin & Son, Oslo
COPRA—1,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
500 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 tons, American Trust Co, Tabaco
GLYCERINE—28 dms, Balfour Guthrie, Kobe
12 dms, Balfour Guthrie, Yokohama

HERRINGMEAL—19,260 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bergen
KELPMEAL—600 bgs, Kelp Meal Importing Co, Bergen
PAPRIKA—50 bgs, W L Willner, Marseille
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—23,505 tons, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, Bandar
216,333 bbls, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, Umm Said
27,687 tons, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—105 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
5,820 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, Limhamn
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Calcutta
SODIUM GLUTAMATE, MONO—104 cs, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
UREA—8,500 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
VITAMIN B,—10 cs, Byco Ltd, Kobe
WHITING—2,000 bgs, Antwerp

Pfizer & Co. Promotions To Benedict, Ottke, Shaw

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has appointed Richard A. Benedict manager of the industrial antibiotics section in the technical service department, Dr. Robert C. Ottke manager of the departments' development section and John K. Shaw manager of the industrial section.

Mr. Benedict joined Pfizer in 1943 after serving as a research assistant and an instructor in plant physiology at Yale University. Dr. Ottke has been with the technical service department since the fall of 1953 after being transferred from chemical research and development where he had been engaged in steroid work from 1951. Mr. Shaw joined Pfizer in 1950 as a laboratory assistant in the pharmaceutical research department.

Shell Shifts Five Executives In Farm Chemicals Division

Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, has made five staff changes in its agricultural chemicals division.

L. G. Smith, who has been assistant to the sales manager, has been named manager of the newly-created distribution-operations department. W. E. McCaulley, head of the product and sales development department, has been made assistant to the sales manager. C. C. Compton has become manager of the sales development department, formerly known as the product and sales development department.

H. H. Dodge, senior district representative for the St. Louis, Mo., district, has been appointed supervisor for the sales development department in the midwest area. He will continue to operate from the St. Louis district office. J. F. White will be district manager for the newly-created Delta-Houston area. District headquarters will remain at Jackson, Miss.

Parke, Davis Field Managers Named in Chicago, St. Louis

Parke-Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., has named Harry E. Stevens field manager in its Chicago branch and J. H. Fritts field manager in the St. Louis, Mo., branch.

Mr. Stevens joined the company in 1949 and has served as a sales representative. Mr. Fritts has been with the company since 1948. After his initial assignment to a medical service sales territory in Tennessee, Mr. Fritts was transferred in 1953 to Chattanooga, Tenn., as a sales representative, a position he held until his present assignment.

SAACI Outing August 4

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold its next golf outing August 4 at the Tamarack Country Club, Greenwich, Conn. Feature of the affair will be an outdoor clam bake. Price is $4 for lunch, $5 for golf and $10 for dinner (guests, $11).

Prentiss Drug Has New Edition Of Its Booklet on 'Rax Powder'

Prentiss Drug & Chemical Company, New York, has published a new and revised edition of its booklet on "Rax Powder" (Prentiss warfarin concentrate). This is the third edition. The new booklet describes the damage done by rats in the United States annually and explains the physiological action of warfarin that has gained it recognition as the best rodenticide available. It contains manufacturing information, as well as data on bait formula and proper use of "Rax Powder." Copies of the booklet may be obtained by writing Prentiss at 110 William street, New York 38.

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Hercules Vice-Presidencies to Billing, Johnson

—Continued from page 5

organized as a major operating unit with Dr. Billing as general manager.

Dr. Billing joined Hercules in 1947 at Parlin, N. J., as an analytical chemist, was associated with William S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, for five years, and was in business for himself for two years until rejoining Hercules in 1928 as a research chemist. In 1931, he was named chief chemist of the Hercules plant at Hopewell, Va., transferring to the development department of the experiment station in Wilmington in 1934. The following year, he was named assistant director of the station. He was elected a director of the company in 1945.

An SEC Man

Mr. Johnson worked as a junior attorney with the Securities and Exchange Commission for several months before joining Hercules in 1936 as assistant general counsel of the legal department. He served as counsel for the Hercules-operated Radford Ordnance Works, Radford, Va., in 1940, and as counsel for the Hercules-operated Volunteer Ordnance Works in 1941, returning the next year to be assistant general counsel. In this capacity, he handled the legal work arising when Hercules was asked by the ordnance department of the army to design and operate government-owned plants for the manufacture of munitions of war in World War II. The construction of these plants amounted to $486,000,000, and in them were produced explosives, propellants, and other materials costing $428,000,000.

Mr. Thouron was named director of sales for synthetics in 1950, and two years later assistant general manager. He became associated with Hercules in 1934 as a member of the naval stores department sales staff in Wilmington. He moved to Boston in 1939 as technical representative for that department, entering military service in 1940. Following his discharge, he returned to Hercules in sales and operations work with the Virginia cellulose department. In 1946 he was named assistant to the director of sales for the synthetics department, and a year later became assistant director of sales. From 1949 to 1950, Mr. Thouron engaged in sales work in western Europe as special assistant to the director of N. V. Hercules Powder Company, a Hercules subsidiary in The Hague, Holland.

Mr. Maddock joined the law firm of Gaston, Snow, Rice & Boyd in Boston in 1935, and was associated with that firm until 1943, when he became assistant general counsel for Hercules in Wilmington. In 1951 he was appointed assistant director of the company's legal department.

Cargo Insurance Laws Are Modified by the ICC

Regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission, requiring motor carriers who offer services as common carriers to maintain cargo insurance at all times, have been modified by the commission, it was announced last week.

In modified form, the regulations exempt the cargo insurance requirement in connection with the transportation of certain commodities, including commercial fertilizer, cottonseed hulls, fish scrap, lime and limestone, manure, meat scraps, and salt in bulk or in bags.

Bowman Elects Walters

Charles L. Bowman, president of Bowman Feed Products, Inc., has announced the election of Kenneth M. Walters as executive vice-president of the company and a member of the board of directors. Mr. Walters was formerly vice-president in charge of sales, a position he held since the company was founded in 1951.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavorings

Business activity in the essential oils market continued at a good pace last week. The abnormally warm weather which has prevailed during most of this month has spurred consumption of citrus oils appreciably with production in soft drink plants reportedly running at peak levels. The boom in suntan preparations and insecticides has also been very effective in increasing overall consumption of essential oils, it was noted.

Of the price changes recorded last week, the $3.50 advance in sandalwood oil was decidedly the most important. The increase was the largest in the course of a single week and reflected the dire straits into which dealer stocks have fallen. There were no prospects of any improvement in the supply of sandalwood oil in the near future.

Other oil changes in the spot market were all downward. Distilled lime oil was down 30 cents while California lemon oil was reported 25 cents lower.

Cedarwood oil was reduced 10 cents, juniper tar oil 4 cents with a 15 cents reduction in Dalmation sage completing the list.

Trading in seeds and spices last week continued to be generally confined to filling jobbing needs. Gingers fluctuated slightly, white pepper declined some 3 cents per pound. Pimento was also reported lower. Other changes were routine.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cardamom seed, selected, bleached, 20c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 1½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, "0000," 1c. per lb.
Ginger, African, 1c. per lb.
Nigerian, splits, 2c. per lb.
Mustard seed, English, yellow, ½c. per lb.
Oil, sandalwood, $3.50 per lb.
Sage leaves, Italian, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Anise seed, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Roumanian, ½c. per lb.
Yugoslavian, ½c. per lb.
Nutmeg, East Indian, 1c. per lb.
Oil, cedarwood, 10c. per lb.
Juniper tar, 4c. per lb.
Lemon, Calif., 25c. per lb.
Lime, 30c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 15c. per lb.
Pepper, white, 3c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaican, 2c. per lb.
Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, 1c. per lb.
Iranian, 1½c. per lb.
Polish, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 =1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 30, 1954
134.54	134.84	135.88	137.98

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Camphor—The spot market continued to ease on camphor 1.070 (artificial sassafras) oil last week, declining 5c. to a low of 85c. Other qualities of camphor oil were unchanged.

Cedarwood — The market declined to 70c. last week with an improved supply situation contributing to the growing easiness in the market. The current range prevailing was 70c. to $1 per pound.

Juniper Tar—The spot market was noted to have declined 4c. with current quotations reported at 38c. to 55c. per pound. The reduction was the first change in the oil this year.

Lemon—The spot market was easier last week, declining 25c. Consumption of lemon oil was reported to be running at high seasonal levels and the extremely hot weather during July has been responsible for a substantial increase in sales of soft drinks with a corresponding boost in the consumption of essential oils, particularly the citrus group, which go into beverage manufacture. The current market ranged from $4.50 to $5.50 per pound.

Lime—Lime oil prices continued to soften last week. The spot market recorded a 30c. drop in the distilled oil. Contrary to the thinking of many in the trade, lime oil has thus far failed to recover any strength in the market and has steadily lost ground. The current low for distilled lime oil was $3 per pound.

Orange—There was no appreciable change here. Consumption was running at good levels particularly to the soft drink makers. Supplies were ample and prices steady.

Peppermint — Stocks of high test oil continued scanty. At the producing season last year there was a considerable carryover of oil in the hands of dealers, speculators, as well as producers, whereas this year practically no carryover exists anywhere. The large dealers will just barely manage to squeeze through until the new crop comes in, according to reliable trade sources.

The areas under cultivation in the midwest this year have been increased by about 15 per cent, while those in the western part of Oregon and Washington have increased by 17 percent, with the eastern part of this area increasing by even more. The latter is a fair increase but it was stated that quality-wise only the western parts of Washington and Oregon supply oils which are comparable to the midwestern grade.

While it is too early to venture an estimate on the actual production, there is no doubt that the weather has not been very conducive to good results. Night frosts caused damage in the northern sections of the growing area in Michigan, while heavy rains and flash floods caused heavy damage more recently. The far western growing areas have also suffered from unfavorable weather conditions according to reports received from that area.

Sage—Dalmatian sage oil declined 15c. on spot last week. The low quotation in the market was reported at $4.60 per pound. Other qualities were unchanged.

Sandalwood — The market advanced very sharply last week. Sandalwood oil stocks were believed to be almost exhausted on spot and prospects of any improvement in the near future were dim. The steady upward trend in spot prices in recent weeks was accentuated last week by the largest single advance over the period of one week, $3.50 per pound. The lowest priced oil available was reported at $17.50 per pound and when these stocks have been depleted, it appeared probable that the market would advance higher.

Orris—Florentine orris root oil likewise displayed considerable strength. Advices from Italy state that there is very little aged root available for immediate or future shipment. The age of the root is exceedingly important in the production of fine quality oil, it is pointed out, having certain characteristics that are not found in freshly cut root.

Miscellaneous

Anise Seed—The spot market was weaker last week, declining 1c. on the Mexican quality to 33c. Spanish anise was steady at 34c., however.

Caraway Seed—The spot market continued firm in face of higher cables from Holland. The current spot quotation prevailing was 17½c. per pound.

Cardamom Seed — Selected, bleached cardamom seed was increased 20c., on spot, last week to $3.80 per pound. Other qualities held steady.

Celery Seed—Indian celery seed advanced ½c. per pound in the spot market last week. French celery held unchanged at 34c. while the Indian quality was quoted at 15½c.

Cinnamon—The "0000" grade of Ceylon cinnamon advanced 1c. to 75c. per pound last week. Ceylon No. 2 quality held unchanged at 55c.

Coriander Seed—The spot market was easier, reflecting consumer indifference. Roumanian and Yugoslavian qualities were off ½c., with the former quoted at 8c. and the latter, 7½c. per pound. At source the market was reportedly firming. Due to the very low prices received for the last crop, reports were that probably no new crop material will be offered from that area this year.

Fennel Seed—Although the spot market was unchanged last week, Indian seed was reported to be higher for shipment. Argentine and Czech medium seed were steady at 17c. and 11c., respectively.

Ginger—The market underwent a flurry of price changes last week, reflecting renewed jobbing activity. Stocks were reported to be very small with little or no relief expected in sight before the new crops come in next year. Higher levels are certain meanwhile. Supply markets are higher than the spot market, thus replacements cannot be made at current levels. Jamaica grades were easier on spot declining 2c. on the No. 2 quality and 1c. on No. 3. The former was quoted at 48c. and the latter, 47c. African qualities were generally firmer, however, with Sierra Leone up 1c. and split Nigerian ginger advanced 2c. Cochin ginger was lower by 1c. late in the week and held at 35c.-36c. compared to 37c. on Sierra Leone and 35c. on Nigerian splits.

Mustard Seed—The spot market firmed on English yellow seed last week advancing ½c. to 13c. per pound. Good grades of yellow mustard are available only in

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Key Men at MM&R

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Assistant to the President

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A graduate of "Swanee," the University of the South, he joined MM&R in 1934. After five years as a sales representative, he was transferred to the main office, where his first-hand knowledge of European countries led to rapid advancement in the MM&R export department. As assistant to the president (since 1953), he is an active and dependable member of the MM&R management team.

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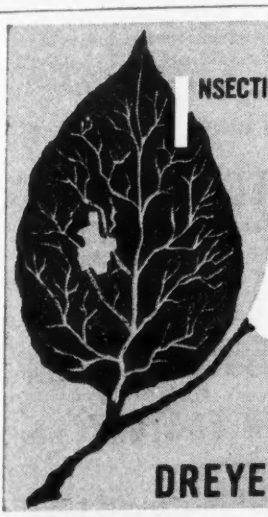
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small spot lots or afloat, according to trade sources. The seed was expected to continue tight until the new crop this fall.

Nutmeg—The spot market declined 1c. on the East Indian quality last week to 41c.-42c. West Indian quality was steady at 37c.

Pepper—Black pepper quotations held unchanged last week following the decline of the previous week which resulted in improved consumer interest and a step up in buying. The current market held at 48c. on Malabar pepper.

The markets at origin, after initially giving ground the preceding week, last week regained some of their former strength. July and August shipment prices were reported to be at attractive levels.

White pepper quotations followed the decline in the black the preceding week with a 2c. decline in spot quotations last week. The current market held at 56c. per pound.

Pimento—The spot market was somewhat easier last week with a 2c. decline in Jamaica quality recorded and a 1c. drop in Mexican material. The former was quoted at 83c. and the latter, 74c.

Poppy Seed—Argentine poppy seed declined 1c. to 18c. on spot. Iranian seed was 1½c. lower at 15c. and Polish quality down ½c. and quoted at 20½c. Other qualities remained unchanged.

Sage Leaves—Italian quality leaves advanced 1c. to 14c. last week. Other qualities held steady and unchanged.

Sesame Seed—Although the spot market continued to hold at unchanged quotations, a great deal of interest was in evidence for hulled seeds. Spot stocks have been depleted almost to the vanishing point as a result of delayed shipments. Afloat lots were reported to be attracting attention. Overall consumption of sesame seed is on the rise, accounting for the current tightness in the supply situation.

Pesticide Tolerance Petition Filed by Stauffer Chemical

The Food and Drug Administration last week announced the filing of a petition by Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, for establishment of a tolerance of fifteen parts per million for residues of the pesticide chemical "Sulphenone" (p-chlorphenyl phenyl sulfone) on apples, peaches and pears.

The analytical method set out in the petition, it was stated, is based on stripping the "Sulphenone" residues with isoctane solvent, then eliminating interfering substances by chromatographic separation and estimation of the "Sulphenone" by ultraviolet spectroscopy.

Surfactants Development Announced by Com'l Solvents

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, has announced the immediate availability in commercial quantities of three new surface-active agents. Known as "Alkaterge-A," "Alkaterge-E," and "Alkaterge-T," the chemicals are closely related to CSC's cationic surface-active agent, "Alkaterge-C," which has been used widely industrially since 1944.

According to Dr. Frank E. Dolian, manager of the market development department of CSC's petrochemical division, the new alkaterges, which differ somewhat in individual physical properties, can be expected to find uses as auxiliary emulsification agents, dispersing agents, spreading agents, pigment grinding assistants, acid acceptors, and corrosion inhibitors.

Electro Metallurgical Names Director of Research Lab

The appointment of David Swan as director of research of metals research laboratories, at Electro Metallurgical Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, was announced today. Mr. Swan has been with Union Carbide since 1946, when he joined the Electro-met research laboratories in Niagara Falls, N. Y.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Agricultural urea declined sharply last week, dropping $15 per ton. Industrial grades remained unchanged. There were indications that the Florida phosphate strike was moving toward settlement. One producer was reported back at work, having returned to operation July 22 after being strikebound since June 1. Other producers affected by the dispute were uncertain as to how soon the situation would be cleared up, due to the fact that the settlement appeared to be on a piecemeal, rather than on an industry-wide basis.

Fishmeal and scrap were higher in the Baltimore area last week, an unusual situation for this time of year, when menhaden catches normally run heavy. However, increased prices were said to have been brought about by an increase in demand for stockfeed. In the midwest, vegetable meals leveled off and as a consequence tankage declined after rising in the previous week.

The nitrogen market in this country was believed to have been substantially helped by export requirements established by Korean and Indian tenders. One source estimated that about 100,000 tons of American ammonium sulfate had been taken for Indian shipment. A similar amount of nitrogen was on request for Korea. Supplies of the nitrogenous fertilizers were generally plentiful.

Demand for pesticides was active in the cotton south, due to outbreaks of bollworms and weevils, particularly in Texas. There were no further changes in technical DDT and BHC prices since recent firming.

Price Trends

Advanced

Fishmeal, $2 per ton.
Fishscrap, $2 per ton.

Reduced

Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.
Urea, agricultural, 46% N, $15 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 30, 1954
110.82	110.82	110.78	110.60

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Fertilizer grades were unchanged and steady. There was little activity on the market during the week. Some buying interest was noted for direct application, but such activity was spotty. Industrial interest in ammonia was steadily maintained, although some sources pointed to a slight decline in interest due to vacation and repair periods among consuming industries.

Ammonium Sulfate—Domestic inquiry was dull, and supplies kept building in the hands of producers, as is normal at this time of year. The export market situation looked good to some sources, and it was felt in the trade that the position of sulfate would continue good through November and December, at which time an increase in domestic inquiry is expected to take up the slack.

One source estimated that up to 100,000 tons of American synthetic sulfate had been taken for shipment to India, primarily from Gulf and Atlantic ports. Korean shipments were also expected to be in large volume.

Animal Protein—The outlook for fishmeal for the third quarter includes a steady market, with supplies liberal and demand good, according to the Fish and Wildlife Service. Maximum production occurs during this quarter as a result of fishing for menhaden along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. May production of fishmeal and scrap by firms which normally account for 90 percent of the total output declined to 14,188 tons from the 16,398 tons registered in May, 1954, according to the service.

Imports of meal usually decline during the third quarter, since domestic production is heaviest then. Imports for the first six months of this year were over 20,000,000 pounds less than for the similar period in 1954, probably due to greater European need for feed supplements and a slow US demand for the first half of 1955.

During the week strong stockfeed inquiry was evident in the Baltimore area, and although supplies of new crop meal were plentiful, prices rose $2 per ton for both meal and scrap. Meal was quoted at $129 per ton during the week, with scrap $4 per ton less, f.o.b. Chesapeake Bay area. Other animal meals were quiet, and tankage declined 25c. per unit-ton at Chicago.

Phosphate Rock — A manufacturer of phosphate rock and defluorinated phosphate was reported operating again in Florida after a strike which had lasted since early in June. However, the strike kept several other producers idle during the week, and since it appeared that the union was going to settle the strike piecemeal, rather than on an industry-wide basis at one time, no one was able to predict how soon the entire Florida phosphate industry would be back in operation.

The export market for phosphate rock was said to have been fairly hard hit by the dispute. Exporters indicated that they were caught between lack of supplies for overseas shipments and a shortage of ships. It was said that difficult problems would probably arise on settlement of the strike, due to a probable jump in demand for shipments overseas, combined with a shortage of overseas transport facilities which could conceivably boost freight rates.

Urea — A producer of urea slashed prices on agricultural grade material testing 46 percent last week. Other producers, while not officially at the new levels by press time, were of the opinion that the cuts would be met. Agricultural urea (46 percent) was newly quoted at $100 per ton, f.o.b. plant, and not more than $105 per ton, delivered Zone 1. Industrial crystal urea was unchanged from previous listings.

Los Angeles Market

Little activity was reported on the local market during the week with buying interest following a normal seasonal pattern. Organic material moved slowly with domestic fish meals somewhat easier as the supply position improved. Listings for inorganic items remained firm with somewhat spotty demand reported.

Pesticides

The Forest Service is now spraying 2,250,000 acres of spruce-fir forests with DDT from planes to save them from serious damage or destruction by the spruce budworm, according to the Department of Agriculture. This is the largest aerial spraying project ever undertaken by the Forest Service.

One pound of DDT mixed with one gallon of fuel oil is sprayed per acre. This light dosage will obtain a thorough kill of budworms, but the spray is not destructive to fish, birds, or wild or domestic animals, according to the department.

The threatened forests are located in Oregon, Idaho, Montana and New Mexico. Some 12,300,000 board feet of timber, valued at $38,000,000 as it stands in the woods, is immediately threatened. Its local lumber value is estimated at $750,000,000. Cost of spraying, on the other hand, averages little more than $1 per acre. Because some of the timber threatened is in state and private ownership, the states are cooperating in financing and conduct of the control work.

The department also reports that the areas in six southwestern states regulated because of pink bollworm will be merged into a single continuous regulated area. Prior to 1952, the heaviest concentrations of the pest were in Texas counties along the Mexican border. Recently, however, heavy infestations have been found sporadically all through the regulated area. The department regards the bollworm as the most serious threat to cotton.

2,4-D—This market remained spotty, with prices particularly weak at the formulators' level. Interest in selective weed killers was not up to expectations, and producers could not say whether there would be any measurable improvement in the near future.

The Tariff Commission reports that May production of 2,4-D acid declined to 2,881,463 pounds in May, from 3,142,302 pounds in April. Acid esters and salts rose to 3,572,790 pounds from 3,075,128 pounds in April.

DDT—Production in May rose to 10,703,051 pounds from 9,216,134 pounds in April, according to the Tariff Commission.

2,4,5-T—While technical was unchanged, prices on the formulators' level were weak, due to lack of buying interest caused by unfavorable weather conditions in several large sections of the country.

Output of 2,4,5-T rose sharply in May to 377,406 pounds from 190,870 pounds produced in April, according to the Tariff Commission.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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About the author . . .

Dr. de Ong brings to this book a vast knowledge of entomology and the insecticide industry born of 33 years of close association with laboratory and industrial research development. He was in charge of entomology at University Farm, Davis, California, where he taught research and extension work in insect control and insecticides. Then for seven years, he was director of the Insecticide Laboratory of the University of California at Berkeley.

For the past twenty years, during ten of which he acted as Secretary-Treasurer to the Pacific Insecticide Institute, his consulting work for many of the largest companies in the country has kept him in close touch with major problems, research and new developments, and has earned him an outstanding reputation. In addition to his many technical papers and bulletins, his long association with growers, manufacturers and officials, and his establishment of the industry advisory committees among manufacturers throughout the United States for the O.P.A., Dr. de Ong has written many amendments to the laws pertaining to insecticides in the western states.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Outside of a fair demand for fill-in needs, this market was dull and featureless last week, reflecting the summer quietness. The market, however, remained steady and quotations were without change for the entire list.

Stocks of potato starch at mills were reported limited as the bulk of this season's production has been cleaned up. Some sellers holding at premiums for later delivery. Demand for starch against former contracts has improved following the reopening of some plants. Consumers continued to show good inquiry for Brazilian tapioca flour for prompt and forward delivery. Trading was spotty, but replacements were unchanged and firm. Moderate demand continued for corn starch and dextrin for immediate delivery. Sago flour was quiet and unchanged.

Tanners showed little interest in tanning material replacements. Prices remained unchanged for shipment, reflecting the firmness of primary markets. Crushed myrobalans and valonia beards were maintained at the recent advance.

Shoe production in June was estimated at 51,140,000 pairs in June by Tanners Council or 17½ percent larger than in June, last year, when 43,533,000 pairs were produced. The larger percentage gains were apparently in house slippers and women's shoes. Also it was anticipated that July output will approximate 49,000,000 pairs, against 41,051,000 pairs in July last year or a gain of 19.4 percent. Production during the first half of 1955 was indicated at 301,583,000 pairs which represents a gain of 14.7 percent over the same period in 1954. For the first seven months shoe production will approximate 350,583,000 pairs, 15.3 percent more than in 1954 and 7.5 percent more than in 1953 for the same period.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 30, 1954
104.60	104.60	104.64	95.59

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

Chemicals

Bichromates—Moderate quantities continued to move against current contracts. Market remained quotably unchanged and steady for all grades.

Sodium Acetate—Demand was light and spotty. Prices were well held at prevailing levels.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — Some improvement was reported for immediate delivery. Quotations were maintained at former levels.

Sulfonated Oils—Business was restricted to fill-in requirements. Prices were higher for sulfonated tallow.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—This market was quiet, but steady. Prices were unchanged, ranging from 65c. to 80c. per pound, according to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Business was reported fair, and restricted to actual needs. All grades were maintained at current levels. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary $8.69; dark $8.79, and white $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Corn Starch—Moderate lots were moved for prompt requirements. Market was steady and quotably unchanged. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery and powder, $7.29 per 100 pounds, same basis. Lesser quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply declined 2,638,000 bushels to 23,022,000 bushels for the week ending July 22, compared with 12,743,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—Consuming demand continued light, chiefly for actual needs. Prices were unchanged for all grades. Flake was quoted at $1.60 to $1.64 per pound and powder, $1.64 to $1.68 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller. Technical ranged from 70c. to 85c. per pound, spot, same basis.

Liquid egg production during June for immediate consumption, drying and freezing totaled 72,156,000 pounds, compared with 56,411,000 pounds in June last year and the 1949-53 average of 65,806,000 pounds, the Crop Reporting Board announced. The quantities used for immediate consumption, drying and freezing were larger than a year ago. Dried egg (egg solids) output in June totaled 3,292,000 pounds, against 2,398,000 pounds during June last year and the average of 6,183,000 pounds. June production consisted of 482,000 pounds of dried whole eggs, 1,407,000 pounds of dried albumen and 1,403,000 pounds of dried yolk. Production during June last year consisted of 705,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 740,000 pounds of dried albumen and 953,000 of dried yolk.

Frozen egg production during June totaled 52,912,000 pounds, compared with 44,727,000 pounds in June last year and the 1949-53 average of 42,044,000 pounds. Frozen egg stocks increased 26,000,000 pounds, compared with 19,000,000 pounds in June last year and the average increase of 21,000,000 pounds.

Egg Yolk—Consumers limited demand to actual needs, which is usual at this season. Prices were maintained at $1.07 to $1.09 per pound, depending upon quantity. Yolk production in June totaled 1,403,000 pounds, compared with 953,000 pounds during June last year.

Potato Starch—Conditions in this market remain steady, despite light trading. Stocks held by Maine and Idaho mills were reported limited and closely held. Offer for shipment from Maine were scarce and the market was merely nominal at 7c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, with some sellers holding for ¼c. to ½c. more. Idaho market also was nominal at 6¾c. per pound, carlots, mills. Stocks on spot were unchanged and steady at 9c. to 9½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. French starch was inactive and quoted at 7.35c. per pound, carlots, ex-dock, duty paid.

Sago Flour—Quietness prevailed in this market. Prices were fairly steady at former levels. On spot raw was quoted at 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound and refined, 8¼c. to 8¾c., exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Trading was reported light and spotty. Consumers, however, continued to show good inquiry for Brazilian flour, prompt and forward delivery. Shipments were maintained at 6¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Trading of late has been active at this figure and the market was firm thereat. On spot prices ranged from 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. There has been nothing doing of late in Far Eastern flour and market was merely nominal.

Tanning Materials

Cutch—Offers for shipment were closely held at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty. Buying interest lagged which was usual at this season.

Mangrove Bark—While consuming inquiry was slow, the market remained steady at former levels. African bark was held at $69 to $71 per ton, exdock. Colombian bark was unchanged at $58 per ton, exdock, and Ecuadorian, $55 per ton, same basis, prompt shipment.

Myrobalans—Crushed were firmer and shipments were held at the recent advance, while other grades were quiet, and lower. Offers for shipment were well held. Assorted J 1's were quoted at $60 per ton, exdock; crushed $82, and Bombay, $56 per ton, same basis. Solid extract was scarce and with the lack of offers, the market was merely nominal.

Quebracho Extract—There was no change in this market. Trading was slow, with shipments available at former quotations. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was offered at 11 21/32c. and clarified 64 percent at 12 23/64c. per pound, exdock plus duty.

Valonia—Replacements of beards were firm at the recent advance. Prompt shipments were quoted at $73 per ton, exdock. Cups were unchanged and held at $46 to $48 per ton, exdock. Extract was quoted at 7¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Trading continued inactive, but prices were steady, reflecting the firmness of primary markets. Fair average bark was quoted at $99 per ton exdock and merchantable, $95 same basis, prompt shipment. Extracts were well held. East African was named at 9¾c. per pound and South African, 10c. exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Protective Coatings Materials

Argentine casein quotations edged forward in response to the firmness at the source. The Argentine maintained a firm stand because of the depleted stocks in that country and because of the absence of competition from other producing countries. Prices ranged upward from 24 cents per pound for duty-paid, delivered New York goods. France was reportedly offering shipment no earlier than October.

Dioctyl and dibutyl sebacates were steady after recent declines of 3 cents and 2 cents per pound, respectively. The cut in dioctyl sebacate prices brought the tankcar quotations down to 58 cents per pound, while dibutyl sebacate was lowered to 64 cents per pound in tankcars. Material was said to be moving in good quantities to a well sustained consumer demand.

A drop-off in demand for phthalate plasticizers was noted in the market, but was found to be somewhat less than usual for the summer months. Supplies of phthalic anhydride remained in a tight position, in spite of earlier expectations that the middle of the summer would find the situation loosening up.

Pigments moved to consuming channels at a slightly slower rate than during the second quarter, as seasonal slackness set in. Producers saw no reason to expect a larger-than-nominal sales decline, however. Lead and zinc pigments were very firm in price, following the trend of the metals.

Continued steady prices characterized the shellac market. Quotations in Calcutta were unchanged. The Siam crop was still too far off to permit any reliable estimates to reach trade sources in this country. Congo copal gums advanced at the source, indicating that spot quotations will reflect the change by increasing, after present goods have left dealers' hands and the higher priced material reaches the market.

Price Trends

Advanced

Casein, Argentine, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 30, 1954
97.18	97.18	97.18	96.61

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Carbon Blacks—Dealers reported a good inquiry and stated that the summer decline has not seriously affected the market. The automobile industry has accounted for a good deal of the demand experienced this year, and its level of activity during the balance of the year was considered quite important. Prices remained on a level with those established earlier.

Chrome Colors—Demand was found to be easier during the past week or two, in line with the usual seasonal pattern for these materials and for pigments in general. Historically, July and August are slower than the preceding months, and a pickup in sales is experienced in September. Producers saw no reason during the past week to believe that this pattern would not be witnessed again this year. Prices were steady and firm throughout the week.

Production of chrome green (chrome yellow and iron blue) during May came to 591 short tons, up from April's output of 471, it was reported by the Census Bureau. Chrome oxide green production totaled 926 short tons, as compared to 812 short tons in April. Chrome orange and yellow production was reported at 2,152 short tons in May, compared to the previous month's total of 2,241 short tons. Molybdate chrome orange output was above the 484 reported for April. Zinc yellow (zinc chromate) output in May came to 513 short tons, well above the 504 short tons reported for April.

Lead Pigments—A slack season for lead pigments appeared in progress, according to producers. Demand from the paint industry has fallen off, accounting for the decline in buying pressure on makers of white leads and other lead pigments. The slackness was expected to follow seasonal lines, it was stated in the industry. The demands from the automobile battery industry have been comparatively steady in volume. Prices for lead pigments responded to the very firm situation in the metal and were steady and strong at present levels.

Peacock Blue Lakes—Production of peacock blue lakes during May came to 216,784 pounds, according to a Tariff Commission report. This figure compares with production in April of 270,484 pounds.

Titanium Dioxide—Demand continued to push all available supplies into consumers' hands, leaving price schedules quite firm. Sources agreed that the present market outlook for titanium dioxide was very strong. Consuming needs were expected to continue at their present good rate and to take all of the industry's current output. Export sources reported great difficulty in filling their requirements for material for shipment overseas.

Zinc Pigments—Prices during the week remained unchanged and displayed a firm tone. Whether there would be advances in the near future depended upon what zinc metal did, it was generally felt in the industry. Buying interest appeared steady throughout the week, but was under the levels of the first half of the year. The weeks just ahead were expected to be slower than the past months, but with a more stimulated market appearing after the first of September.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show production in pounds for May, and list April figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:—

Production

	†May	†April
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:—		
Laminating resins	9,408,331	8,831,585
Adhesive resins	2,138,443	1,352,704
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	2,431,254	2,568,338
Urea and melamine resins:—		
Adhesive resins	10,307,879	10,799,696
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	3,548,538	3,086,175
Styrene resins:—		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	9,059,629	8,304,109
Vinyl resins:—		
Total, all types	60,216,729	56,773,223
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:—		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	26,928,717	27,228,122
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials, except styrene	8,295,795	8,329,605
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:—		
Unmodified	1,981,689	2,091,878
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials, except styrene	670,992	721,567
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:—		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums), esterified with glycerol	1,340,924	1,443,865
Esterified with other alcohols (pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.)	2,070,644	2,231,602
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:—		
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	2,050,779	1,885,158
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	3,436,959	2,929,093
All other modifications	2,920,580	3,605,894
Coumarone—indene and petroleum polymer resins	22,503,247	22,533,226
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resin materials:—		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorohydrin, acrylic, polyester silicone and other resins)	370,686	408,057

†Partly estimated.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—Production during May amounted to 2,875,207 pounds, according to a Tariff Commission report, This figure compares with the revised total of 2,445,466 pounds reported by the commission during the month earlier.

Diethyl Phthalate—A total output of 2,875,207 pounds during the month of May was reported for diethyl phthalate by the Tariff Commission. This figure was up from the total of 2,445,466 pounds reported as April's total.

Dioctyl Phthalates—Output of dioctyl phthalates during May reached 7,793,755 pounds, up from the total of 7,500,398 pounds reported for the previous month. The figures are from a Tariff Commission report.

The market for dioctyl phthalate was said to be in excellent shape and was weathering its seasonal decline without difficulty. The drop-off in demand has been somewhat less than usual for the summer months and represents a decline from a higher level than last year. Supplies of phthalic anhydride remained in a tight position, in spite of earlier expectations that the middle of the summer would find the situation looking up. Prices were

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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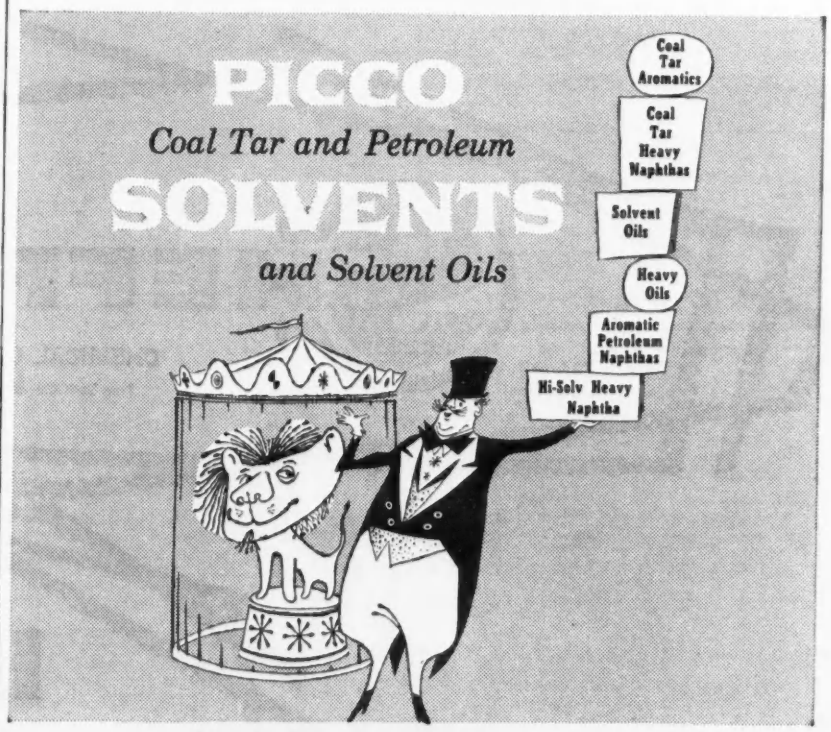
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steady at the ranges they have occupied for quite some time.

Sebacates—Dioctyl and dibutyl sebacates were steady after declining 3c. and 2c. per pound, respectively, across the board. The reduction for dioctyl sebacate brought the tankcar price down to 58 cents per pound, the carlot price to 60 cents, and the l.c.l. shipment price to 60½ cents to 61 cents per pound. The lowered prices for dibutyl sebacate resulted in a tankcar quotation of 64 cents per pound and a carlot price of 66 cents. Shipments in l.c.l. quantities were priced at 66½ cents to 67 cents per pound. Material was said to be moving in good quantities to a well sustained consumer demand.

Tricresyl Phosphate—Production of tricresyl phosphate during May amounted to 2,402,893 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission. This figure compares with an output of 2,777,146 pounds during the month previous. The production figure for May is partly estimated.

Fillers and Inerts

Bentonite—The market was described as quite steady, with quotations unchanged from earlier reports. Buying has been a triffle easier over the past several weeks, as some consumers limited their purchases to coincide with vacation shutdowns. No changes in prices were expected to materialize in the weeks just ahead.

Pumice—Supplies were rated as entirely adequate for current market needs. Consumers have been taking average amounts, and have not strained dealers' capacity to fill orders. Prices were steady throughout the week.

Natural Resins

Copal, Dammar Gums—Congos have advanced at the sources, indicating that spot quotations will reflect the change by increasing, after present goods have left dealers' hands and the higher priced material reaches the market. During the past week, Congo No. 1 remained steady at 23 cents per pound, No. 2 occupied a range of 18½ cents to 20 cents, and No. 3 was offered between 16½ cents to 18 cents.

Shellac—Continued steady prices characterized the shellac market throughout the week. Quotations at the source were unchanged, after first easing, then firming, and then falling back about halfway to the low point reached just prior to the advance. Buying by consumers in this country was described as fairly good for the season. Dealers believed that a number of users had held off with their purchases as long as they could, and now were filling their needs, but were not buying heavily for their inventories. The Siam crop was still too far off to permit any reliable estimates to reach trade sources in this country.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Consumers in this country appeared to realize that the market was firm and was going to stay firm for the foreseeable future. Buying was in normal quantities, with some users placing orders for future needs, in some instances as far ahead as October. The Argentine has maintained a firm stand, largely because of the depleted stocks in that country and the absence of competition from other producing countries. France was reportedly offering shipment no earlier than October, and at prices ranging from 24½ to 25 cents per pound. Argentine material on a delivered New York, duty-paid basis, was quite firm at 24 cents per pound, up ½c.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. July 22	Mon. July 25	Tues. Jul 26	Wed. July 27	Thur. July 28
Drums—					
G	...		...	...	$8.35
K	...	$8.49§	...	...	8.35
M	$8.31§	8.30	$8.49	$8.40§	8.40
N	...	8.45	8.39§		8.45§
WG	...	8.53§	8.50	8.58	8.50§
WW	8.45§	8.48§	8.51§	8.53§	8.52
Bags—					
G	...	...		...	8.39*
K	...	...	8.40	...	...
N	...	8.45		...	...
WG	...	8.35§	8.55	...	...
WW	...	...	8.75	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended July 22)—
K or better, $7.98; M, $7.90§; N, $7.89§; WG, $7.97§; WW, $7.97§.

Sales, USDA
1,100* 2,455* 2,032* 685* 2,756*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through M, $9.35; N, $9.40; WG, $9.45; WW, $9.50.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.55	.552§	.551§	.55	...
Sales	6,000¶	12,000¶	28,600¶	4,000¶	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63½c., l.c.l. 75c.

*Drums equivalent. ¶Gallons. §Average price.

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Plastics in Housing Described In Research Project Report

Plastics in housing, both present and future, are described and evaluated in a report prepared and published by the department of architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., and released after the first year of a research project sponsored by the plastics division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Monsanto plans construction of a house employing the structural and decorative properties of plastics according to sound engineering and architectural principals as soon as designs now being created are completed. A company spokesman noted that while the structural use of plastics, and plastics combinations, is increasing, their enormous potential in this field, especially in factory assembled components, will not be realized until architects and builders become as familiar with plastics as they are with traditional materials, and until those in the plastics industry understand the construction industry's methods and objectives.

The "Plastics in Housing" report is available at a price of $2 to architects, builders, fabricators, manufacturers and others interested in the construction and plastics industries. Requests should be addressed to Monsanto's plastics division at Springfield 2, Mass.

National Lead Co. Appoints Hoffman as Ass't Comptroller

Albert H. Hoffman has been named assistant comptroller of National Lead Company, New York, and will be replaced as comptroller of the titanium division by Charles F. Peters. Walter J. Hawley has become comptroller of the St. Louis, Mo., and southwestern branches.

Mr. Hoffman became comptroller of the titanium division in 1951. He began his company career in 1921 as secretary to the plant superintendent in Niagara Falls, N. Y., then joined the accounting department of Titanium Pigment Company in 1923. Mr. Peters was named comptroller of the St. Louis and southwestern branches in 1951. He had transferred there from the Philadelphia branch in 1949, where he was comptroller. Mr. Hawley's career with the company began in 1912, when he started at the St. Louis branch. In 1942 he was transferred to the Magnesium Reduction Company, where he was secretary and assistant treasurer of the company-operated defense plant.

Wage Bill Effective Date Is Established at March 1

The senate and house conferees on the minimum wage bill, S. 2186, last week agreed that the new minimum of $1 an hour shall go into effect for all industries next March 1. This is the date the house had selected in preference to the senate proposal that the increase become effective January 1.

The final version of the bill, before it is offered to the President for his signature, also requires the Secretary of Labor to make an annual report containing an evaluation and appraisal of the prevailing minimum wage, together with his recommendations. The bill also makes minor changes in procedure for establishing wage minimums for various industries.

Mobay Elects Secretary

Mobay Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has elected John A. McNiff secretary. Mr. McNiff has been associated with the New York law firm of Shearman & Sterling & Wright for the past four years. Since Mobay was formed last year by Monsanto Chemical Company of St. Louis and Farbenfabriken Bayer, A. G., of Leverkusen, Germany, John L. Warner has served as secretary-treasurer. With the appointment of Mr. McNiff as secretary, Mr. Warner will continue as treasurer.

Polyethylene License Accord

—*Continued from page 5*

Chemical Research and Development Company Division.

Present plans are to purchase ethylene from outside sources. In setting up the new plant, Grace anticipates calling upon production technology in petro-chemicals from Grace Chemical Company, knowledge in resin applications from the Dewey & Almy Division and experience in catalytic processes from the Davison Division. The new type developed by Phillips Petroleum Company is produced at low pressure and is a highly crystalline material with substantially different properties than the high-pressure type of polyethylene. It is said to have exceptional rigidity and toughness at low and high temperatures, excellent electrical properties, low density, good abrasion resistance and superior resistance to chemicals, solvents, and greases.

Borden Polyco Department Opens Service Laboratory

A new service laboratory designed to give close-to-home help to midwestern producers of water-based paints has been opened in Chicago by the Polyco department of Borden Company's chemical division.

Directed by Harry Myers, formerly with Borden's chemical laboratories in Peabody, Mass., the Chicago installation will make possible quick handling of problems related to the use of polyvinyl acetate emulsions and butadiene-styrene latices in paints. Borden's main paint and polymer research facilities will remain at the Peabody plant. Fully equipped to handle preliminary screenings and to work out formulation difficulties, the new laboratory also will serve as a midwestern outlet for information resulting from research at Peabody. It is located at 809 Madison avenue.

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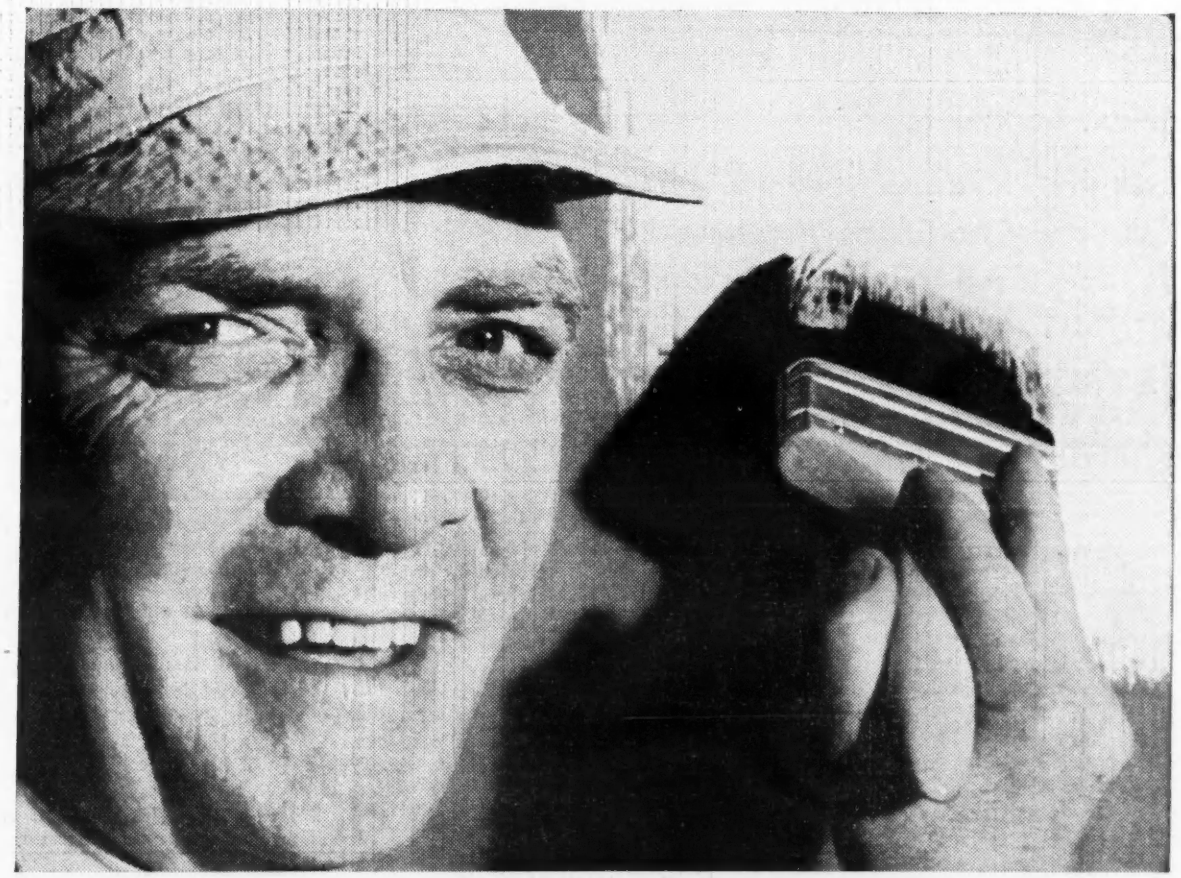

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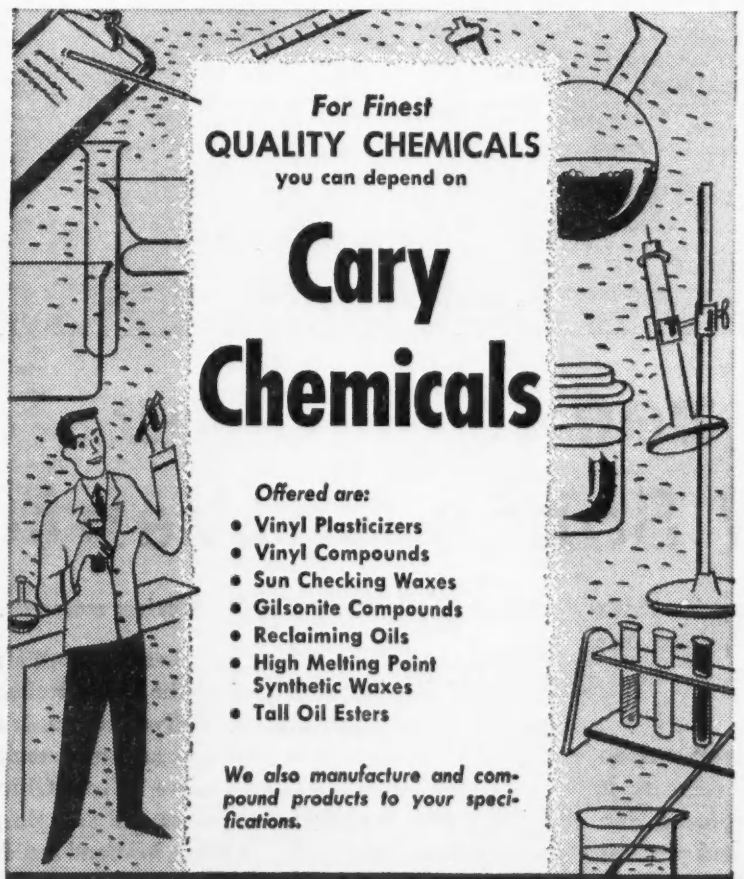

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Laboratory and Plant: Ryders Lane, Milltown, N. J., Milltown 8-1585-86.

Olive Oil Production in Mediterranean

—Continued from page 7

slavia—oil production increased sharply from 1953.

Early prospects for 1955 were favorable. In addition to the fact that this is the year of normal high production, weather conditions in general have been good. Spain reports that generous rains at the end of 1954 and early in 1955 combined with unusually mild temperatures have fostered prospects for a good crop. Mild winter also prevailed in Italy.

Moreover, the long-run production in Italy is expected to increase. In Greece, the abundance of blossoms in the Southern areas of the country and the vigorous appearance of trees throughout the country together with adequate soil moisture point to a good crop. Turkey also reports favorable prospects for 1955.

France's production of oil from last year's olive crop was expected to be above average for a year of low output. About 9,000 tons may have been produced compared with 12,000 tons from the previous year's crop. The final estimate of oil output in Greece is 120,000 tons, almost a third less than the near-record tonnage from the 1953 crop but one of the largest outturns on record for an "off" year.

Italian Oil Production Lower

Italian olive oil production is estimated at 240,000 tons, a drop of 37 percent from last season, but, nevertheless, the largest tonnage for an "off" year in the postwar period. Olive oil production from Portugal's 1954 crop is expected to reach 50,000 tons although the latest official estimate is 47,000 tons. This volume of oil would represent the second highest output for a year of alternate low production, exceeded only by the 57,700 tons of oil from the 1953 crop.

Spain's output, now estimated at 300,000 tons, was the smallest in the past four years but much higher than was expected preseasonally. From a bumper crop of olives in 1954, Yugoslavia produced about 9,000 tons of oil, the largest on record, in contrast to only 800 tons from the 1953 crop.

Production in the Middle East may have reached 80,000 tons, with Turkey accounting for 60,000 to 70,000 tons. Israel produced about 2,500 tons of oil from 1954-crop olives compared with 1,500 the previous year. Exports in 1954 amounted to 119 tons. Output in Syria and Lebanon has not yet been reported.

North African olive oil production appears to have been down about 17 percent from 1953 with the loss accounted for largely in Tunisia. Tunisian output is estimated at 56,000 tons, a third less than in the previous year, but still one of the largest outturns for a year of low production. In Algeria, production is put at between 30,000 to 33,000 short tons, well above the "normal" production of about 28,000 to 29,000 of the previous two years. Output in French Morocco from 1954-crop olives is estimated officially at 27,560 short tons, compared with 17,640 tons of oil obtained from the 1953 crop.

Northwest Nitro-Chemicals

—Continued from page 5

aggregate cash consideration of $26,000 (Canadian).

In addition, Commercial Solvents and New British Dominion Oil purchased $667,000 and $333,000, respectively of the $100 par 5 percent preferred stock of Northwest. The company's financing also includes the sale to the Royal Bank of Canada of $12,000,000 of first mortgage 4¼ percent serial bonds.

Proceeds of the financing are to be used to construct and put into operation a modern synthetic fertilizer plant at Medicine Hat, Alberta, at a cost of $11,418,770; to pay for land, auxiliary facilities and spare parts ($3,905,100), costs of financing, interest during construction and "startup" ($989,039, preoperation and start-up expense, license fees, engineering and consulting fees and expenses and contingencies ($2,236,157); with the balance of $2,650,954 going for working capital.

Trade Briefs

Baker Castor Oil Company, 120 Broadway, New York, has issued a sixteen page catalog and product guide of castor oils and chemical derivatives.

National Polychemicals, Inc., Wilmington, Mass., has developed a new modified silicone emulsion, designed specifically to minimize rubber mold cleaning operations.

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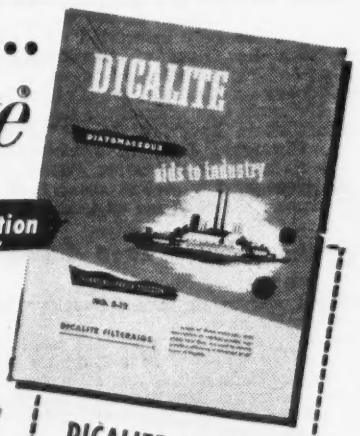

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Vegetable Oil Extraction Chart Is Offered by USDA

Accurate determinations of vegetable oil extraction efficiencies may be made without mathematical calculations, through use of an alignment chart prepared at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture. The chart consists of two columns for feed material showing percent lipids and percent solids, with a reference line between, a similar table for extracted meal and another column for percentage extraction efficiency.

The range of the variable "percent lipids in the feed material" has been extended to cover the oil contents of all oleaginous materials, including low-oil content press cakes destined for subsequent solvent extraction. The range of the variable "percent lipids in extracted meal or cake" covers solvent extraction, screw, and hydraulic press operations. A copy of the chart, and details of its derivation and use, may be obtained without charge by writing to the laboratory at 2100 Robert E. Lee boulevard, New Orleans 19, La.

Isocyanate Foaming Resins Development Is Announced

Surface Chemicals, Inc., McKees Rocks, Pa., is marketing a two-package system of isocyanate foaming resins which, it is said, will expand considerably the application ranges for foaming plastics.

Marketed under the trade name of "Isothane" this new two-component polyurethane system is applied by spraying or pouring. By these methods "Isothane" can be used for coating surfaces and filling voids where the use of foamed plastics previously was not practical. Surface Chemicals' isocyanate resin can be expanded to variable density of three to fifteen pounds per cubic feet. It has good adhesion to all types of surfaces; its impact and vibration resistance is excellent. It has excellent dielectric properties, chemical resistance, thermal insulation and acoustical qualities. It has practically no water absorption properties, the producer stated.

DeBell & Richardson, Inc., Expands Connecticut Plant

DeBell & Richardson, Inc., has purchased the mill and water power of A. W. Dolge Company, adjacent to its present thirty acre site in Hazardville, Conn. The acquisition will practically double the present floor space, which will be developed to new chemical and engineering laboratories and which will provide additional area for pilot plant and pilot manufacturing operations.

Naval Stores Chemist Named

The appointment of Robert L. Settine a schemist at the United States Naval Stores Station, Olustee, Fla., has been announced. Mr. Settine will work in the recently activated new products unit. One of his first assignments will be to work with the chemical engineering staff of the station on production of derivatives of pine gum, turpentine, and rosin in sufficient quantities for industrial evaluation.

Metallic Soap Analyses Disclosed

Disclosure for the first time of detailed analysis of metallic soaps made by American Cyanamid Company has been announced by the company's chemicals department. Until now this kind of information has not been universally available to users of metallic soaps.

Agricultural Chemicals Sale Planned by Monsanto in 1956

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., last week announced that its organic chemicals division will market agricultural chemical formulations under the Monssanto label in a fifteen-state midwestern area beginning in 1956.

The company is starting immediately to set up the necessary wholesale and retail distribution to the area for it new line of brandname farm chemicals. To date, eighteen products have been named to the line which includes weed-killer formulations, brush-killers, insecticides and crop desiccants.

The initial sales region for Monsanto's farm chemicals includes:—Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio and Wisconsin. Four sales districts have been established to service the area with district headquarters to be located at:—Minneapolis, Minn., Des Moines, Iowa, Kansas City, Mo., and Indianapolis, Ind.

Glidden Co. Names Four To Paint Division Positions

Promotion of A. J. Tess to production manager of the Nubian division of Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and promotion of three other paint division executives has been announced by the company.

Dale S. Mennell has been named production manager of the firm's Atlanta, Ga., plant. Earl E. Baumhart, jr., has become assistant to the general superintendent of the firm's paint division in Cleveland. Howard J. Horton has been appointed superintendent of the paint and varnish departments.

Mr. Tess recently supervised the development of a new factory expediting system, and earlier had been head of the division's purchasing department. Mr. Mennell for the past year and one-half was assistant general superintendent of the paint division. Mr. Baumhart, paint department superintendent at the company's Cleveland plant since 1953, has been with Glidden since 1947. Mr. Horton was varnish department superintendent until his present advancement.

Aluminum Filing Dates Fixed

Applications covering certain aluminum materials must be submitted before September 1 in order to be considered for third-quarter export licensing, the Bureau of Foreign Commerce announced last week. The cut-off date applied to new and old aluminum scrap (schedule B No. 630050) and aluminum remelt ingots (B No. 630070). Under the third-quarter quota, exports of these materials have been limited to a total of 5,000 short tons.

Orthmann Laboratories Relocates

The Orthmann Laboratories, Inc., has moved to new quarters at 407 East Michigan street, Milwaukee, Wis. The telephone number is Broadway 6-6426-7.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Buying interest was light and spotty last week. Soybean oil was stronger and higher due to the bullish report on soybean stocks. Crude cottonseed oil also was firmer for nearby delivery, while refined cottonseed and corn oils were fractionally lower. Crude coconut oil developed an easier tone and declined with copra shipments.

Tallow and greases advanced early but the advance was not sustained due to reduced buying interest. Trading was fair before the advance, but domestic and export inquiry dried up at the higher levels.

Tung oil continued to advance sharply due to scarcity of tight supplies here. Offers were scarce and boosted 1 cent per pound. Oiticica remained steady, reflecting firmness of replacements. Demand for linseed oil was confined to fill-in requirements. Quotations were unchanged for old crop while new crop was slightly higher for tankcar business. Refined fish oil was maintained at former levels. Brazilian castor oil was well held at the recent advance.

Demand for oilmeals was restricted to nearby delivery, with trading in new crop still slow. Soybean meal was lower for immediate shipment. Cottonseed meal also was easier, while linseed was unchanged and fairly steady.

Increased cost of carnauba wax for shipment from Brazil, was finally reflected locally and prices advanced 2 cents per pound for most grades. Consuming inquiry increased and moderate volume of business was reported at the higher levels. Ouricury wax was unchanged and steady. Crude beeswax was scarce and firm. Japan wax was available for spot delivery at current high levels.

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Business was reported slow. Domestic grades were unchanged and steady. No. 1, Brazilian, was firm at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York,

Coconut—Crude was inactive and lower at 11⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, prompt. Trading took place at 11c., August-September, same basis. Tankcars were lower at 12⅛c. per pound, New York, spot delivery and 11½c. August.

Corn—Market continued easy, declining ½c. Light crude sales were reported down to 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was lower at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Bleachable cottonseed futures market developed a steadier tone closing higher for the week especially for prompt delivery, chiefly due to the announcement by the Department of Agriculture that surplus CCC stocks of cottonseed oil have been cleaned up. In March, 1954, CCC held more than 1,000,000,000 pounds of oil, refined basis. Since that time about 250,000,000 pounds have been added. All but about 80,000,000 pounds of the 1,250,000,000 pounds has been moved through various outlets. The department stated the task was accomplished with a net loss of about $70,000,000 but this was far better than letting government-held stocks overhang and depress the fats and oils market.

This strength also was reflected in crude cottonseed oil for nearby delivery, advancing quotations fractionally. In the southeast, and Valley 12½c. was bid for tankcars, f.o.b. mills, first half August and 12⅛c. September. In Texas, 12¼c., bid first half August and 11½c. bid, August-September bids were ⅛c. less in western part of the state.

Consumption of refined cottonseed oil in June totaled 3,610 tankcars, against 2,345 in May and 3,001, June, last year. Disappearance during August-June amounted to 32,718 tankcars, against 28,292 for the same period last year. Visible supply was estimated at 9,609 tankcars at end of June, against 18,956 a year ago.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended July 29 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
September	33	14.56	14.18	14.45S
October	10	14.00	13.83	14.00S
December	61	14.00	13.73	13.90S
January	3	13.99	13.85	13.92@13.94
March	34	13.95	13.74	13.76@13.83
May	4	13.82	13.75	13.71@13.72

Total sales, 147 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil bid 12½c. per pound, tankcars, Valley, and 11⅜c. bid, Decatur. Trading light. Cottonseed meal nominal $62, per ton, sacked, Memphis; hulls, $17 per ton, sacked. Demand fair.

Linseed—Buying interest continued lag. Market for prompt delivery was quotably unchanged, while new crop was lifted fractionally. Consumers limited demand to fill-in needs, also continued to absorb good volume against former contracts. Raw oil was quoted at 13.3c. per pound, tankcars, in Minneapolis, and 13.5c., exwarehouse, first half August; 13c., second half August-September and 12.6c. October-December.

Flaxseed—Stocks in all positions July 1 totaled 10,866,000 bushels, compared with 24,165,000 bushels, April 1, and 14,008, bushels, July 1 last year.

Minneapolis.—Flax bids were unchanged the past week with old and new-crop offerings at $3.20, Minneapolis basis. Old-crop offerings dwindled to nearly nothing, only two cars being marketed. To-arrive bookings of new-crop increased, totaling 141 cars and about 30,000 bushels in truck and parcel lots. Crop prospects continued good, with a few early fields already cut. Temperatures soared to over 100 degrees in parts of the flax growing areas of North and South Dakota. While parts of the flax territory need moisture, trade advices indicated that heat thus far had not hurt the crop. CCC sold 350,000 bushels of flaxseed for export last week at prices ranging from $3.25 to $3.30, f.o.b., Duluth-Superior. Also, they sold for oil about 490,000 net bushels of flaxseed, making a total of about 1,500,000 bushels.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts 1954-55	Receipts 1953-54	Shipments 1954-55	Shipments 1953-54
Past week.	565,250	787,500	78,750	52,500
Since Sept. 1	26,830,250	25,335,640	5,467,250	5,261,800

Oiticica—This market reflected the strength of tung oil. Offers were maintained at 13¾c. to 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery as to seller. Drums were quoted at 15¼c. to 15½c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Olive—Trading continued confined to fill-in requirements. Stocks on spot were unchanged and well held. Spanish oil was quoted at $2.30 to $2.40 per gallon, drums, spot, duty paid and Tunisian $2.20 to $2.30, same basis. Primary markets were firm, with offers limited and held at former levels.

Palm Kernel—Denatured was quiet and nominal at 11⅞c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Peanut—Light offers of crude were available at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, southeast. Trading was slow and market was more or less nominal. Refined oil was quoted at 21¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean—This market was stronger, reflecting the July 1 bullish report on soybeans. Stocks in all positions totaled 66,841,000 bushels, compared with 176,862,000, April 1 and 35,621,000 bushels, July 1, 1954. Crude oil closed firmer and higher with sales at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur, first half August and 11⅜c., second half; 11¼c. scattered September and 10⅜c., October-December. Refined salad was higher at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Consumption of crude soybean oil in June totaled 4,253 tankcars, against 3,982 in May and 3,085, June last year. Disappearance during October-June amounted to 34,004 tankcars, compared with 31,280 for the same period last year. Visible supply at the end of June was estimated at 3,326 tankcars against 5,997, a year ago.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended July 29 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
September	1	10.85	10.85	10.83@10.90
October	38	10.40	10.34	10.37S
December	36	10.35	10.15	10.25@10.27
March	2	10.19	10.10	10.20@10.30
May	4	10.25	10.14	10.22@10.25

Total sales, 81 contracts.

Price Trends

Advanced

Oil, cottonseed, crude, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.
Oleo, ½c. per lb.
Tung, 1c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
roots, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Copra, $5 per ton.
Cottonseed meal, 50c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, crude, ½c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ½c. per lb.
refd., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed, refd., ¼c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 30, 1954
105.61	106.39	103.64	113.54

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Tung—Supply situation in the local market was tighter and with offers extremely scarce, prices advanced 1c. per pound. Light sales were reported at 27c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt with sellers holding at 27½c.. Domestic oil was nominal at 26½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

The Government last week sold 20 tankers at sharply higher prices, against bids for 44 cars. Sales were as follows: 13 cars at 25.55c. to 26.67c. per pound, Avondale, La. 2 cars, 26.65c., Chicago; 1 car, 26.65c. Cleveland; 4 cars, 26.52c. to 27.02c., Gutenberg, N.J.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Market was unchanged and steady, with shipments held around $115 per ton, c. and f.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	309.000	.....
Previous week	608.550	.....
Corresponding week, 1954	568.500	400.000
Total this year	55.502.465	50.676.000
Corresponding period, 1954	62.765.250	22.436.000

Copra—Market was easier and off fractionally. Prompt shipment was quoted at $155 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Prices were raised slightly early but market eased and dropped to former levels. Yellow grease was held at 7⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; choice white all hog 8½c., and not all hog, 8c.; house was nominal at 6¾c., and brown, 5¾c., same basis.

Lard — Market was irregular, closing unchanged. Cash lard was quoted at 10¾c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Business was slow. Prices were steady, ranging from 14¾c. to 15c. per pound, depending upon quantity. Oleo stearine was quiet and easier at 10¾c. to 11c. per pound, barrels, as to quantity.

Tallow—Market closed easier, and fractional advance was not sustained. Bleachable fancy was quoted at 7¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 7½c., special, 7¼c..; No. 1 7⅛c. same basis and guaranteed fancy, 9c., drums, f.a.s. Edible was unchanged at 9¾c., tankcars, delivered.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Prices have been on the weak side and demand has improved very little if any. New crop cottonseed meal should become available in South Georgia and Alabama regions around August 15th. Forty-one percent meal was offered at $60 per ton, Memphis; $59 Alabama; $60 Georgia and South Carolina mills for immediate through August shipment.

Linseed Meal—Trading light chiefly for nearby delivery. Prices unchanged.

Minneapolis.—Activity in the linseed meal market was confined to replacement needs for nearby. There was little interest in forward bookings. Shipping directions were good. Extracted linseed meal, 36% protein, was quoted at $56 to $56.50 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Expeller meal was priced at $4 a ton higher. New crop meal for September-December shipment was quoted $1 under old-crop offerings.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	12.540.000	14.340.000
Since Sept. 1	601.860.000	608.770.000

Soybean Meal—Buying interest was slow and prices unsettled. Stocks were not heavy and selling pressure not too great. Forty-four percent meal, unrestricted was available at $53 per ton, bulk, Decatur, first half August and $52.50 second half September and $49 new crop October-September. Some new crop trades were reported confined to nearby shipment. New soybean crop is reported good through most producing areas.

Waxes

Beeswax—This market continued firm, reflecting the strength of crude. Trading was light and spotty. Offers of crude continued scarce for replacement. Refined grades were well held at prevailing levels.

Carnauba—Higher cost of replacements, which were lifted about 2c. per pound, was reflected in the local market. This improved consuming inquiry and trading while moderate as yet, boosted prices on spot 2c. per pound. Consumers also showed more interest in later requirements. No. 3 Ceara, crude, was higher at 57c. to 58c. per pound, spot; refined pure, 65c. to 67c., and technical, 62c. to 64c.; No. 3 Parnahyba, crude, 59c. to 60c., and refined pure, 66c. to 68c. per pound; No. 1, Ceara yellow, 95c. to 96c. and Parnahyba, $1.01 to $1.02 per pound, same basis.

Japan—Limited stocks were available on spot at 45c. per pound. Market was unchanged and firm, with the strength of producing sources.

Ouricury—This market remained steady and unchanged. Refined pure was quoted at 95c. to 97½c. per pound and technical, 85c. to 87c. per pound, as to quantity.

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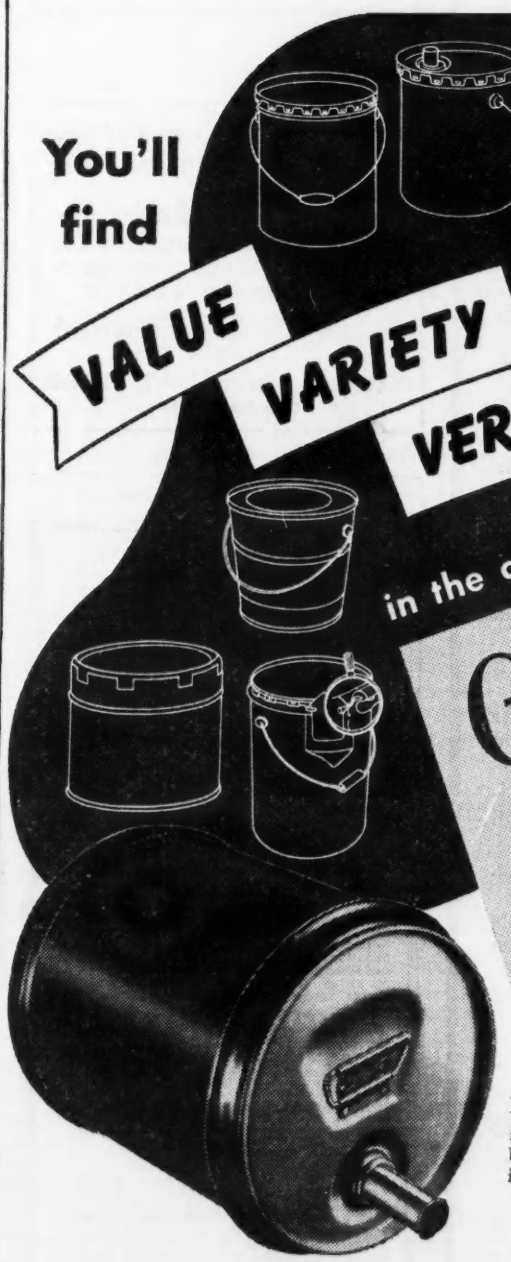
G.P.&F. STEEL SHIPPING CONTAINERS



Shown at left: 5-gallon steel drum with inexpensive push-pull pouring spout. Available with either U-Pressit or screw type cap with innerseal.
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1—Rotary Kiln 6' dia. x 50'6" L x ½" shell.

1—500 gal. T316 St. St. Evaporator, with 145 sq. ft. coil.

1—Goslin-Birmingham Quadruple Effect vertical long tube Evaporator, total 6965 sq. ft. copper tubes.

1—Conkey Triple Effect vertical long tube Evaporator, total 1900 sq. ft. copper tubes. UNUSED.

3—13 gal. T347 St. St. Autoclaves, 700# WP, 50# jkt. pr.

2—Blaw-Knox ½ gal. Stainless Steel Autoclaves, 2000# Pr., agit.

1—8800 gal. Horiz. Welded Steel Pressure or Vacuum Cooker, Agit., ASME.

2—Fitzpatrick Comminuting Machines, St. St.—Models D-6 & F.

1—Day 30 gal. double arm sigma blade Jacketed Mixer.

1—Peerless 60 gal. double arm sigma blade mixer.

3—Ribbon Mixers — 1000#, 2000#, 2500#.

2—W & P 100 gal. Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixers.

2—Charlotte #50 Colloid Mills.

1—Sharples 16P Pressurtite Centrifuge, St. St. Unused.

1—Oliver Precoat Rubber Lined Vacuum Filter 5'3" x 3', closed pressure housing.

1—Niagara #110-20 St. St. Filter.

4—Sweetland Filters — #12, #5, #2.

5—Shriver 30" C.I. Filter Presses, open dely., up to 50 ch.

2—Pebble Mills, 6' dia. x 8' L.

1—Patterson 4' x 5' steel ball mill, jktd.

1—200 gal. St. St. Jktd. Tilt. Kettle.

6—80 gal. Copper Jktd. Kettles with single motion agitators.

1—Hope St. St. Single Piston Filler, type 18.

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1—10500 gal. Horiz. T304—NEW.

1—6500 gal. Vert. Clad—Used.

1—4200 gal. T316, 6' x 20' x 5/16", heat treated.

1—2600 gal. T347 Vacuum Receiver with 15# jkt.

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40—From 15 gal. to 1000 gal.

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SS 18-8 Scrubber, 12"x15'.
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SS 347, 4'x29', 21 trays.
Steel, 4'x53', 23 trays, 160 PSI.
Steel, 2'x47', 20 trays, 375 PSI.
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Everdur, 5'x23', 24 trays.
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Rotary Vac. 5'x15' nickel clad.
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Roto-Louvre 705-20 SS heating coils comp.
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Roto-Louvre 502-20 comp. w/furnace.
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Single drum, 5'x6' atm., scraper.

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198 sq. ft. steel 325# Adm. tubes 125#.
252 sq. ft. steel 400# shell 150# tubes.
415 sq. ft. steel shell 125# Adm. tubes 50#.
550 sq. ft. steel 325# shell 160# tubes.
1035 sq. ft. steel 250# shell & tubes.
1800 sq. ft. steel shell Everdur tubes.
3300 sq. ft. steel 150# shell & tubes.

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100 gal. Readco jktd. dbl. sigma blades power & tilt.
170 gal. Ajax dbl. arm, power pump.
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3900 gal. hor. jktd. 75 PSI paddle agitator.
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8—C.I. Filter Presses, 12" to 30".
2—Sweetland Filters, #10 & #12.
3—Sparkler Stainless Filters 8-6.
1—Standard Knapp 429 Automatic Case Sealer and Compression Unit.
1—Ceco Carton Sealer, high & low plows.
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2—Pfaudler Reactors, 100 & 500 Gal. G.L.
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Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42".
2—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac Drum Dryer. 24"x20"

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4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

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#2 Sweetland Filter 12 Stainless covered leaves
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Sweetland & Oliver Filters.

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Pfaudler 300 gal. Glass Lined Jack Reactor.
Pfaudler 250 gal. Glass Lined Jack. Kettle.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack Cl Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

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Abbe 37"x30" chrome-mang. Ball Mill.
Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 6'x5', 30"x42".
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#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
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Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
Buchanan 5"x12" Jaw Crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Porter 42" dia. Stainless Conical Blender
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP. continuous dry mixer.
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100 & 50 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral mixer.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. mixer, 3 speed.
Orv. Simpson 20"x48" Rotex Sifter
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

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Kux 2½" dia. Tablet Machine.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
Tablet Machines Single & Rotary Types.
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1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
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3—SCHALLER 4'x13' 316 S.S. REACTORS WITH TUBULAR CALANDRIAS, 513 SQ. FT. EACH.

1—PFAUDLER 250 GAL. HASTELLOY "C" REACTOR.

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1—ILLCO DUPLEX ION EXCHANGE TWO 5'x9' 316 S/S TANKS, 182 CU. FT. OF DUALITE A-7 RESIN INTER-CONNECTING PIPING, CAPACITY APPROX. 150 GPM.

2—PFAUDLER 2300, 1200 GAL. GLASS LINED TANKS.

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10—Alberger Karbate Heat Exchangers, 370, 255, 188, 170, 159, 70 and 16.4 sq. ft.

1—316 S.S. Hopper, 7500 gal.

2—Karbate Centrifugal Pumps Series 3A, 5 HP XP motors.

3—Lawrence 316 S.S. Vertical Centrifugal Pumps 3" and 1½".

4—Link Belt 12" rubber belt Conveyers, totally enclosed 30' to 77' cc.

IN STOCK

DRYERS

2—Link Belt Roto-Louvre 6'4"x24', 3'10"x12', steel.
1—Link Belt Roto-Louvre 7'5"x20', stainless steel.
2—Hersey 4'x30', 3'x20' S.S. Hot Air Rotary.
2—Struthers-Wells 5'x15' nickel Rotary Vacuum.
2—Buflovak 32"x52" atmos. double drum 316 S/S.
1—Devine 2'x4' Vacuum Drum, 316 S/S.
1—Stokes 138H Vacuum Shelf with 10—44"x40" shelves.
1—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf with 17—59"x78" shelves.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac. 3'x15', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
3—Rotary Dryers 5'x30', 5'x40', 4½'x50'.

MIXERS

8—Day Cincinnatus double arm 660, 250 and 100 gals.
3—Baker Perkins 100, 50 gal. double arm, jacketed.
7—Sprout Waldron S.S. jacketed, Powder, 67, 27 and 10 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9' S/S. Rotating, jacketed.

MILLS

1—Patterson NEW 6'x8' Berylite Lined Mill, 50 HP motor.
3—Abbe Patterson 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
1—Patterson 3½'x4' jacketed, steel Ball Mill.
5—Mikro Pulverizers #4TH, #3TH, #2TH, #2DH.
1—Hardinge 6'x22', Conical, steel lined.
3—National 10"x20", 6"x12" Two-Roll Mills with motors.

CENTRIFUGES

1—Sharples PN14 Super-D-Canter, 316 S/S.
1—DeLaval AC-VO continuous 304 S.S.
2—Sharples C-20, C-27, Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S/S.
3—Sharples P16 Monel and S/S. Pressurtite Super Centrifuges.
4—Tolhurst AT&M 40", 36", 32", Suspended steel, stainless.
1—Bird 40" Suspended, rubber covered, imperforate basket, M.D.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 26" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket, M.D.

REACTORS, CONDENSERS, TOWERS, TANKS

3—25,000 gal. rubber lined Storage Tanks 10'6"x40'9".
2—Pfaudler 200 and 100 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated.
1—Buflovak 800 gal., 347 S.S., jacketed, agitated.
5—Towers; 7'x25' 6" S/S, 6'6"x55' steel, 6'x58' chrome lined, 4'x30' S/S, 12"x14' S/S.
25—715, 477 sq. ft. Atmospheric S/S Heat Exchangers.
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3—55 to 350 sq. ft. S/S. Tubular Heat Exchangers.
4—188, 170 sq. ft. Karbate Heat Exchangers.

FILTERS

2—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Swenson 4'x2' Nickel Rotary Vacuum.
2—Oliver steel 5'3"x6' Rotary Vacuum.
1—Niagara 110-20 Filter with 12 S.S. leaves.
2—#3 Sweetland S/S. Filters with 12—25" dia. leaves 75 sq. ft.
4—#5, #7, #10, #12 Sweetland Filters.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.

MISCELLANEOUS

4—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x120", 40"x84", 20"x81".
2—Stokes #DDS2 and #D3 Rotary Tablet Machines.
7—Nash vacuum pumps #H7, #H6, #L5, #L3, #4, #2.
7—Durco S.S. centrifugal pumps 1" to 3".

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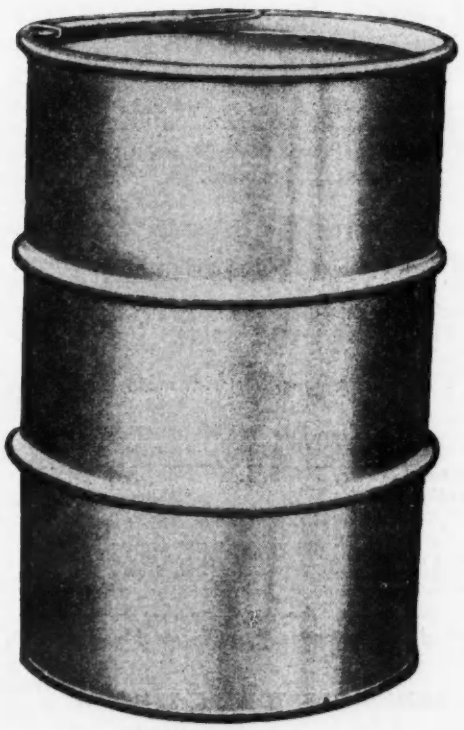

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9—Proctor & Schwarz Truck Dryers.

1—Stokes Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 3 ft. x 12 ft.

75—Downington Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 650 sq. ft.

9—Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers 15 to 100 sq. ft.

1—Aluminum 10,000 gal. Storage Tank.

1—Nickel 10,000 gallon Storage Tank.

1—Stainless Steel 4000 gallons Storage Tank.

2—J. H. Day Gearless Pony Mixers, 50 gallons each.

1—Ross Pony Mixer, 40 gallons.

3—J. H. Day Brighton Mixers, 175 gallons.

4—Baker Perkins Double Arm Jacketed Mixers, 100 gallons, Sigma Blades.

1—J. H. Day Double Arm Sigma Blade Mixer, 200 gallons.

1—Banbury Midget Size Mixer.

1—Vulcan Rotary Kiln, 7 ft. x 120 ft.

2—Buflovak 24" x 36" Chrome-plated Double Drum Dryers, complete.

1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 32" x 90 in., complete.

1—Pfaudler Glass-lined Rotary Dryer, 4 ft. x 45 ft.

1—Stainless Steel Jacketed 3,000 gallon Kettle with coil, 50# Jacket, full vacuum ASME (NEW).

1—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 30 in. x 8 ft.

1—J. P. Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5 ft. x 25 ft.

1—Devine Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 17 shelves.

1—Feinc 3 ft. x 3 ft. Type 304 Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter, string discharge (NEW).

3—Buflovak Single Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20 shelves.

3—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 380 gallons each.

6—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 650 gallons each.

1—Lee Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettle, 80 gallons.

1—Oliver Rubber-lined Vacuum Filter, 3 ft. x 6 ft.

1—Feinc Type 316 Rotary Vacuum Filter, Size 6 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. (New).

1—Feinc Type 316 Rotary Vacuum Filter, 3 ft. x 3 ft. (New).

1—Shriver 42" x 42" Cast Iron Plate and Frame Filter Press, 60 chambers.

1—Sperry 36" x 36" Plate and Frame, Cast Iron, Frame Press, 40 chambers.

1—AT&M Type 316 Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge 18".

1—Bird Suspended Type Centrifuge, 48" Basket with Plow and motor, basket perforated.

1—Bird 48" Solid Bowl Centrifuge, Stainless Steel.

3—A. O. Smith Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 1500 sq. ft. each.

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Chemical Industry's Additives Bill Introduced

—Continued from page 3

essential provisions of the chemical industry's bill are as follows:—

● A new section is added to the act making it unlawful to ship in interstate commerce a new food additive or food containing such an additive, until after there has been compliance with the new provisions of the law.

● The bill provides that the new food additive, in order to comply with the provisions of the law, must be adequately pre-tested for safety under the conditions of its intended use; calls for the submission of safety pre-testing data on the new food additive to the secretary of HEW, and declares that the secretary must be given not less than 120 days to evaluate the safety pre-testing data and to arrive at an opinion as to whether there has been adequate pre-testing and whether the new food additive is safe for its intended use.

Shipment in Interstate Commerce

● Following this, the bill provides for shipment of the new food additive in interstate commerce subject to several qualifications. In the event that the HEW secretary rules that the new food additive is unsafe for use under the conditions of its intended use, or in the event that the secretary is of the opinion that the new food additive has not been adequately pre-tested for the intended use, notification must be made in writing to the individual who has submitted the pre-testing data to the secretary. Such notice by the secretary, the bill adds, has the effect of continuing to make it illegal to ship the new food additive in interest interstate commerce, unless the person receiving the written notice from the secretary advises HEW of his intention to make shipments in interstate commerce after the lapse of an interval of not less than thirty days.

● The bill also calls for the initiation of appropriate injunction proceedings in the federal district courts by the secretary should he conclude that such action is necessary to protect the public health. Specifically, the court action (a temporary restraining order) would be aimed at preventing the introduction into interstate commerce of the new food additive or any food containing it.

Covers New Food Additives Only

The bill also contains the necessary provisions relating to matters of detail, including a definition making it clear that the specific terms of this legislation relate only to new food additives and not to old ones, which continue subject to existing provisions of the drug act. In addition, the bill provides that if the secretary is initially of the opinion that the new food additive is safe for use, the secretary may, nevertheless, thereafter modify or withdraw his favorable opinion whenever new facts require him to take such action.

There are no provisions in the bill comparable to those in the other additives control measure providing for establishment of a committee of experts to review the scientific data relating to the safety of an additive when a controversy arises between the government and industry.

Pesticide Law Procedures

—Continued from page 3

marketed with residues of chemical pesticides in excess of specified amounts.

In the event that either the company or FDA rejects the recommendations of the committee of experts, a request can be made for a public hearing before the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The decision of the secretary is then appealable to the federal courts.

The Department of Agriculture, which is required by the Miller law to certify the usefulness of chemical pesticides, has made a report to FDA on the product, but its contents have not been divulged. The department, however, has notified the distributors of the product that because of the FDA objections to a tolerance, they may find it necessary to revise the labeling of the product before it can be marketed. Formulators of miticides containing "Aramite" also have been advised to keep in contact with the supplier for developments in the matter.

Chemical Firms Report

—Continued from page 3

business activity that prevailed during the first quarter. Earnings after taxes for all corporations were estimated at $3,300,000,000 in the first quarter, up 9 percent over the preceding quarter and 29 percent over the first quarter of 1954.

Sales of manufacturing corporations in the first quarter of this year were estimated at $65,600,000,000 compared with $64,400,000,000 in the previous quarter and $60,900,000,000 for the first three months of 1954. Profits before taxes increased to $6,500,000,000 compared with $5,300,000,000 in the previous quarter. The provisions for federal income tax increased $1,000,000,000 in this period and were estimated to be $3,200,000,000 for the first three months of 1955.

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1—Stokes Single Punch Tablet Machine.
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Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36'.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
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of United States fats and oils for export, the department said.

By way of background to the fats and oils situation, the department recalled that in the five years 1934-38, United States net imports of fats and oils amounted to an average of 1,800,000,000 pounds. In the five years 1950-54, US net exports of fats and oils averaged 1,500,000,000 pounds. For some years ahead this country is likely to continue producing fats and oils above its requirements and to continue as a net exporter.

Present programs are designed to encourage the exportation of supplies of fats and oils available above US requirements. Present level of world production of fats and oils is such that the quantities available for export from US production can be used to advantage with a moderate world level of per capita consumption. At the present time, total per capita consumption of fats and oils in the US is about sixty-five pounds, of which approximately forty-five pounds is for food. Per capita consumption in the remainder of the world is estimated at less than twenty-two, and for food at less than fourteen pound. US production of fats and oils in 1954 totaled almost 13,000,000,000 pounds compared with about 40,000,000,000 pounds in the remainder of the world.

Aldosterone Synthesis

—Continued from page 5

it was stated. The feeling was that while anti-bacterial viruses are vastly different from types that produce disease in plants and animals, the fact that an antibiotic acts against any form of virus opens up the possibility that other antibiotics may be able to fight such virus diseases as yellow fever, poliomyelitis and the common cold.

The discovery and isolation of eight new amino acids in green plants were reported by Prof. Artturi I. Virtanen of the Biochemical Institute, Helsinki, Finland. Twenty-three amino acids have been isolated from the tissues of plants and animals, while several rarer amino acids have been found in some species of plants. Of the twenty-three, only eight have been essential for human life. The human body is able to produce the remaining fifteen from the eight, which must be provided by a protein diet.

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